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East Europe Report

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/9986

SHORTCOMINGS IN SLOVAK AGRICULTURAL LAND RECLAMATION BERATED

Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 14 Jun 86 p 3

[Article by Eng Jozef Janas, People's Control Commission of the SSR, and Stefan Mesaros, ROLNICKE NOVINY: "We Are Halfway There"]

[Text] Man and the soil. Much has already been said and written on this theme and there will be more words still. It is true that mankind cannot live without it. For us inhabitants of Slovakia, it is the more important because we do not have excessive amounts of land. Moreover, not only is there very little of it but some of it is disappearing every year. Just in the past 2 years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan we lost exactly 7,828 hectares. This is as if we had lost two medium-sized agricultural cooperatives. Every year we become poorer for this reason by tens of millions of korunas, and this represents lost agricultural output alone. There are other losses of an ecological nature. Because of the magnitude of these losses the theme, soil, is becoming an important one.

This story is interesting from another angle, however. That is that after many years we can proudly announce that we have found an answer to this loss of agricultural soil. For instance, since the adoption of SSR Government Resolution No 109/1982 we have obtained 1,289 hectares of agricultural land for our farmers through replacement reclamation.

Indeed? The answer to this question was not only given, but an attempt was made to verify it in practice by employees of the SSR People's Control Commission. They were primarily interested in how well reclamation replaces the disappearing, often carefully protected agricultural land and whether this new, fertilized soil can really serve the agricultural public well. They conducted their investigation in selected organizations under the SSR Food and Agriculture Ministry, in okres national committees in 30 okreses of the SSR, and their supervisory agencies. The results?

They are not satisfactory. From the time of the adoption of the above-mentioned resolution the SSR Government has agreed to the removal from cultivation of 626.1 hectares of prime agricultural land, for which 2,005 hectares of agricultural or currently uncultivated agricultural land was to be reclaimed. People's Control Agencies performed site examinations of 22 instances of reclamation that should have provided by the end of 1985 some 75.3 hectares of land suitable for large-scale agricultural production. They found that not even half had actually been reclaimed.

Whose Fault Is It?

Reclamation is difficult work that is engaged in mainly by those with incentives to do so. Here as well the principle holds true that when the entire chain of organization functions well the work in question turns out well. Unfortunately, the individual links in this chain related to reclamation work in the SSR are not currently working well enough together.

As in almost everything, here the main issue is how well work is organized, managed and controlled. In the case of land reclamation these roles were to be fulfilled by employees in the divisions of forest, water and agricultural management of okres national committees. The inspection determined, however, that the work of the people from these organizations has for the most part not been of the requisite professionalism. The shortcomings are, moreover, in critical activities. Some of this is due to excessively increased work loads and to delays in setting up the divisions, but shortcomings at work are also, and primarily, the result of subjective factors. When issuing the decision to remove soil from agricultural production, to change the way it is worked, or to correct for differences between the documented and actual site plan, and when conducting difficult reclamation work there is frequent evidence of a lack of rigor, of tolerance and imprecision in the assertion of the public interest. These types of work shortcomings have come to light at the relevant divisions at national committees in the okreses of Rimavska Sobota, Presov, Topolcany, Povazska Bystrica, Levice, Stara Lubovna, Zilina, Trencin, Trebisov, and Kosice.

In addition to the above-mentioned shortcomings, control and administrative work has also stagnated, and the penalties that have been applied to violators of valid regulations have been inadequate.

Attempts to close one's eyes or to offer alibis have been prevalent. From 1981-1985 there were 47,669 documented instances of illegal harvesting, illegal activities and unauthorized changes in culture, but only 418 fines levied against organizations with a value of Kcs 14,114. Still more glaring was the laxity in punishing accountable managers who were guilty of violating the law. In the above period senior managers imposed only 47 penalties and levied fines valued at only Kcs 29,000.

Other Links in the Chain

It is true that not only national committee employees bear the blame for the poor situation in the implementation of reclamation in Slovakia. Other people who so far are also failing to fulfill their tasks responsibly and fully are employees entrusted with the preparation of design documentation. This has on more than one occasion been incomplete, lacking the results of prospecting and geodetic work. Budgets have been incomplete and often have not broken down items into technical and biological components. Editorial work is the exception rather than the rule. Here also are very good reasons for the poor conduct of reclamation work. This is the beginning of a more difficult job for the design editor, investor inspection of construction projects, and the inspection efforts of the State Melioration Administration [SMS]. With reference to the employees of this last organization, in many

okres centers of the SMS there is inadequate cooperation with agencies for the protection of the agricultural soil fund beginning at the stage of selecting and specifying parcels for reclamation. Employees of these organizations have more than once imprecisely and sloppily formulated position papers on design documentation or budgetary/pricing issues and have conducted in a sloppy manner state control over the quality and extent of work performed. This type of work shortcoming was found in the okreses of Nitra, Rimavska Sobota, Presov, Bardejov, Zilina, Bratislava-vidiek, Levice, Povazska Bystrica, Humenne and Roznava.

A large share of the fault for this state of affairs should also be borne by employees of the investor organizations. Their weak point is monitoring, inadequate control of the fulfillment of the established amount and quality of work performed. The keeping of notes in construction diaries concerning the status of work is a rare exception. These and other shortcomings in the work of investors was found mainly in the okreses of Galanta, Lucenec, Presov, Stara Lubovna and Vranov nad Toplou.

From the above examples it is clear that in reclamation there have so far been more shortcomings than positive occurrences. We are, as it were, half way there. We have begun a useful program, but we do not know in all instances how to bring it to a conclusion. In the entire process the weak link is the people, who do not always take proper account of the fact that their very existence depends on the availability of agricultural land. In future columns we will give specific examples of the okreses and places in Slovakia where work on reclamation is progressing and where it is lagging behind.

9276/9835
CSO: 2400/309

HONECKER OPENS ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION IN LEIPZIG

LD212136 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0818 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Leipzig, 21 Jun (ADN)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, on Saturday morning opened Agra 86, the GDR agricultural exhibition in Leipzig-Markkleeberg. Together with other members of the party and state leadership, he was warmly welcomed at the 30th agricultural exhibition of the GDR by visitors and exhibitors.

The display of the successfully realized agricultural policy of the GDR, in which CEMA countries are participating with national exhibits, will for 3 weeks be a place to exchange experience between peasants and scientists. Agriculture Minister Bruno Lietz offered a warm welcome to the SED general secretary and to the other members of the party and state leadership. He invited them for a tour through Agra 86.

The realization of social policy in the countryside was at the hub of the conversation that the general secretary of the SED Central Committee conducted at the joint stand of Leipzig and the village of Laas in Leipzig Bezirk. As Siegfried Burkhardt, chairman of the cooperative, emphasized, everything would be done, on the basis of highest yields, to make life in the village even more attractive.

Finally in hall one, Erich Honecker visited the exhibition of the Erz Mountains cooperative "Am Greifenstein," where Gottfried Drechsel, the cooperative council chairman, briefed him about the advantages of close cooperation between plant and animal producers. This unity was imperative in the realization of top yield and performance targets.

Then Erich Honecker visited the national exhibits of the CEMA partner countries in hall two, together with members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Werner Felfe, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Jarowinsky, Guenter Mittag; candidate member of the Politburo Margarete Mueller; De Ernst Mecklenburg, deputy chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the Democratic Peasants' Party of Germany; Dr Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and other members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee.

The exhibits made clear the development of agriculture and the foodstuffs economy in the fraternal countries. Erich Honecker toured the stands of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, Cuba, Poland, Mongolia, Romania, and the CSSR.

/12766
CSO: 2300/469

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY IN EGYPT--Egypt imports most of its tractors of the 100 hp class as well as its harvester-threshers from the GDR. At the El Abour farm in the Nile Delta not far away from Alexandria, the GDR E-514 harvester-thresher and the K-430 straw press are in operation for the first time. Egyptian experts are particularly interested in the E-514 model which is an improved version of the E-512 harvester-thresher which has for many years proved its worth in Egypt. [Summary] [East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 11 Jun 86 DW]/12766

FELFE ADDRESSES AGRA-86 SEMINAR--Leipzig, 27 Jun (ADN)--The 3-day seminar of the SED Central Committee, the GDR Council of Ministers, and leading staff members and practicians of the Ministry of Agriculture, forestry, and food ended today in Leipzig-Markkleeberg. In his concluding speech Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, said that successful work was carried out in the seminar groups. Agra-86 was a real outdoor university which provided the seminar participants with the latest findings from science and technology and the best experiences from agricultural producer cooperatives and state farms. The seminar provided great assistance to all, Felfe said. So far over 125,000 visitors, including guests from 35 countries, have seen at Agra-86 that GDR agriculture is increasingly turning into a branch of applied science. Werner Felfe stressed that the achievements of the workers and peasants and the discussions at the seminar demonstrated approval of the policy of the SED and the GDR, which is aimed at improving the welfare of the people, strengthening socialism, and preserving peace. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1329 GMT 27 Jun 86 LD]/12766

CSO: 2300/469

BRIEFS

CEMA COMMISSION MEETING--The permanent CEMA commission for cooperation in the field of electrical energy today ended its session in Dresden. It vored on agreements and work plans, and established steps towards the further expansion of the united energy system. During visits to the lignite power station of youth in Jaenschwalde, the most modern in the GDR, and to the pumped storage power station at Markersbach, the foreign guests acquainted themselves with efficient processes of energy production. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 14 Jun 86 LD]/12766

COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY PROTOCOL SIGNED--Berlin, 6 Jun (ADN)--The fourth session of the coordinating council for computer engineering and information technology of the academies of science of socialist countries ended in Berlin today with the signing of a joint protocol. The session was hosted by the GDR Academy of Sciences and was attended by experts from the academies of sciences of Bulgaria, the CSSR, the GDR, the DPRK, the MPR, Poland, the USSR, Hungary and Vietnam. The task of the coordinating council is to coordinate and direct work on basic and applied research on computer engineering and information technology with the aim of contributing to new generations of computer systems. The research institutions of the socialist countries contribute in this way to realizing the CEMA complex program of scientific-technical progress up to the year 2000. This work comes under the first main direction entitled "Electronization of the Economy." At the session, results in the spheres "new peripheral memory" and "software technology" were introduced, and it was decided to publish a scientific periodical by the coordinating council on problems of new generations of computer systems. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1248 GMT 6 Jun 86 LD]/12766

USSR-GDR TRANSPORT AGREEMENT--On 30 May in Berlin, agreements on further cooperation in maritime transportation and the rationalization of the goods transportation were signed by Heinz Rentner, GDR deputy minister of transportation, and Anatoliy Goldobenko, USSR deputy minister of the maritime fleet. According to the agreements, maritime goods transportation is to be increased from approximately 8.5 million tons in 1985 to at least 13.5 million tons in 1990. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 May-1 Jun 86 p 7 AU] /12766

CSO: 2300/466

COOPERATION WITH USSR IN MARITIME TRANSPORTATION

Decisions Outlined

Sofia TRANSPORTEN GLAS in Bulgarian 21 May 86 p 2

[Unattributed article: "Like a heart beat", on the joint session of the staff of the Bulgarian Ministry of Transport and the Soviet Ministry of Maritime Affairs, first 14 lines are insert]

[Text] The integration program for the Bulgarian Ministry of Transport and the Soviet Ministry of Maritime Affairs provides for:

Taking practical steps to develop progressive methods of transport organization and technology.

Increasing work efficiency in the ports by improving freight work organization and technology.

Re-equipment and reconstruction, including introduction of robot technology and conveyor belts.

Increasing productivity of loading and unloading.

Automation of production processes and management.

Improvement in planning and economic mechanisms.

Economies of fuel and energy resources and introduction of new energy sources.

Development of direct production ties and international socialist emulation, etc.

Sofia, May 17, 2pm

In the building of the Ministry of Transport, the second joint session of the staff of the Bulgarian Ministry of Transport and the Soviet Ministry of Maritime Affairs begins its work. Leading the delegations are the Bulgarian minister of transport, Vasil Tsanov, and the Soviet minister of the fleet, Timofey Guzhenko.

Very little time has passed since the 27th congress of the Communist Party of the USSR and the 13th congress of the BCP concluded, yet there is already talk in the meeting room of breathing life into their resolutions, concrete tasks are being outlined and plans of action drawn up.

The joint session is opened by minister Vasil Tsanov. He emphasizes that this is a new form of cooperation that has already become a tradition. He stresses the thorough work [that had been accomplished] in the period between the two sessions, dwells on the great responsibility after the Moscow consultations to develop sharp acceleration of methods, and not percentages. And in this respect, our great reserve is in the improvement of cooperation between the member countries of CEMA. The joint approach to work must be raised to a qualitatively new level, the collectives and teams in the transport sphere must actively participate in the nationwide transition toward reconstruction, toward a new approach, toward a new historical phase. At this very moment we are in a period of profound qualitative change, a happy and interesting time, a time of historical achievement.

The staff begins its work. Following in turn, the delegates stand to speak: the Soviet minister of maritime affairs, Timofey Guzhenko; Deputy Minister of Maritime Affairs Anatoliy Goldoben; Secretary of the Central Committee of the Transport Workers' Unions Metoki Dyakov; Secretary of the Trade Union of Soviet Maritime Workers Yuriy Kartsev; General Director of the Water Transport Economic Trust Nikolay Yovchev; Head of Scientific and Technical Administration at the Soviet Ministry of Maritime Affairs Igor Orlov; Senior Director in the Ministry of Transport Georgi Minchev; Director of the Ferryboat Complex at Varna Georgi Georgiev; Director of the Port Complex at Lom Yordan Kirilov; General Director of Dunaytrans Yevgeniy Kuznetsov; trade representative of the USSR in the PRB, Valentin Dyakov; and First Deputy Minister of Trade of the PRB Petur Bashikarov.

Those who took the floor spoke directly about endorsement of the program of extended cooperation between the Bulgarian Ministry of Transport and the Soviet Ministry of Maritime Affairs, of a qualitatively new growth and an increase in the efficiency of freight transport between the two countries through accelerated introduction of scientific and technological progress during 1986-1990 and up to the year 2000; about information on the water-transport of foreign-trade freight resulting from Bulgaro-Soviet trade during the first 4 months of 1986, and measures to complete the year's task and about the results of international socialist emulation between the working collectives in the period 1983-1985 and the directions that emulation will take for the next 5-year plan.

A Glimpse Into the Past

The fact speaks for itself: 96 percent of the freight between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union is moved by water. The load falls on sea transport, but a portion is borne by transport along the river Danube and by the ferryboats that serve the Varna-Ilichovski line. The significance of mixed river-sea technology is gradually increasing as the volume of freight transported has doubled during the last 5-year plan. Given the rapid, quality work, container transport is being introduced at an accelerated rate, and particular attention

is being given to food freight, the transport of calcinated soda, preserves, etc. Traffic capacity at the ports is gradually being increased and the turn-round times for boats has improved. For the past period, the scientific research organizations have been concentrating their activities on the development of progressive transport technology systems, automated production process management thorough systems of communication and navigation and environmental conservation.

But it is not only the successes and the work accomplished that provide the focus for the work of the staffs. Every one of the speakers mentioned unresolved problems.

Transport plan improvement rates for the movement of freight are inadequate with regard to containerization, increased efficiency and rationalization. The available operational capacity ferryboat navigation is not used. Non-adherence to schedule, late deliveries, unfinished work due to safety and stability of the boats during poor weather have been reported. Container and package transport is not developing with adequate intensity, organizational and mercantile issues concerning the protection of freight (especially preserves) are not resolved according to the "door-to-door" plan. There are disparities between the ports in the development of the material and technical resources: in the sphere of scientific and technological cooperation, some of the developments have merely a theoretical ring, they are not always put into practice.

The Future in the Present.

This is how we can sum up the principal tasks set by the program for integration between the two ministries for the 5-year plan and up to the year 2000. Its major points are extracted in the box above [the first 14 lines of text], but we are obliged to add its distinctive feature -- a purpose toward intensification of the work of the fleet and the ports, based on accelerated introduction of scientific and technological progress and improvement of the economic mechanisms. Broad use of principally new progressive transport technologies are foreseen. In connection with this, new "ro-ro" vessels and open "ro-ro" will be brought into use, as will ferryboat lines between Burgas and Poti and Burgas and Ilichovski. The fleet will be replenished with highly productive, specialized vessels. Refrigerated vessels for the transport of perishable goods and agricultural products will sail along the Danube for the first time. Car transporters of the combined "river-sea" type, lighters and lighter transporters will be brought into use.

A series of measures have been outlined to improve work in the ports, directed toward cutting down the ships' stay and toward complex mechanization and automation of labor-intensive processes. Agreement has been reached to create joint collectives -- laboratories that will develop and introduce an automated management system for the Danube, an automated information system for movement of freight between the two countries and automated preparation and forwarding of freight documents.

And after the heavy winter it has become clear that the sailors and dockers have worked with great diligence and ardour, with great professionalism. The

plan has been overfulfilled, the freight processed within deadline. In the remaining 8 months of the year, we must take steps to accelerate freight transport between the two countries by quarter, to transport no less than 55 percent of the non-seasonal freight during the first half-year and no less than the planned 60 percent of the annual freight transport during the second and third quarters. We must ensure freight transport with large-tonnage containers along the Danube River between the ports of Ruse, Izmail and Reni.

Born in friendship. This is how we are accustomed to speak of international emulation. The pre-congress initiatives were on a grand scale and all-embracing: "Two congresses, one goal". "Record achievements and high quality for every trip." "Keeping a sharp watch for a worthy greeting of the 27th congress of the CPSU and the 13th congress of the BCP."

The task set by the two congresses is to ensure transport of freight and passengers, guaranteed on time and with greater service, with a reduction in transport costs, fuel oil and energy per unit of completed transport work. These party instructions can only be fulfilled by way of accelerated electronification of a uniform transport system, broad application of automation and electronification and highly effective transport technologies. Resolution of these tasks must be the goal and essence of international emulation. It is the active factor for success in advanced industrial experience, for more effective use of vessels between the two fraternal countries, for improvement of their technological status.

We must overcome certain weakness, such as toleration of red tape, insufficient economic emulation, untimely determination of victors, inadequate incentives to use introduced scientific and technological achievements, lack of commitment to the principle tasks facing water transport. The major indices, by which the collectives will compete in the future will be closely linked to demands for a qualitatively new growth of the economy and increased efficiency in transport and productivity. These tasks must be resolved from the standpoint of technological progress and we must therefore intensify incentives to introduce peak world achievements, and the incentive should be a holiday for every collective, for the system of the entire sector. This is another great opportunity for the working collectives, individual brigades, the front-rankers and leaders in this difficult and responsible profession of sailor, docker and ship maintenance worker to show what they're made of.

Sofia, May 17, 6.10pm

Minister Vasil Tsanov and minister Timofey Guzhenko sign the program for integration between the Bulgarian Ministry of Transport and the Soviet Ministry of Maritime Affairs. The tasks outlined in the program have been set in the light of the historical resolutions of the 27th congress of the CPSU and the 13th congress of the BCP, directed toward a qualitatively new growth and increased transport efficiency, tasks which will promote further improvement of the transport ties between the two countries.

Statement by Minister Tsanov

Sofia TRANSPORTEN GLAS in Bulgarian 21 May 86 p 3

[Statement "Using tomorrow's criteria"]

[Text] The prevailing opinion at the conclusion of the second joint session of the staffs of the Bulgarian Ministry of Transport and the Soviet Ministry of Maritime Affairs is the total unanimity on the principal documents. Our task was to discover ways of working together in the future to fulfil the congress resolutions. Along with that, some additions were made that enrich our spirit and our intentions. We must create a concrete efficient program that will immediately resolve the problems raised and accept the basic competitive trends that correspond to the new phase that we are entering.

The major question now is how to realize these resolutions, whether we shall permit words and deeds to be at cross-purposes. For this we need to develop concrete tasks within the next month -- who has what obligations when, and what responsibilitues.

I agree that the program that we accepted must be considered a minimum program, but, as a foundation, it is a good base for an upsurge, for creative decisions on the part of our professionals, a program that is a part of our great objective -- to double productivity and our national income. It is more than necessary, it must be a priority to resolve the problems connected with scientific and technological progress in the entire complex. Otherwise, we shall not reach those high rates of economic growth, we shall not ensure that qualitatively accelerated growth. And the criteria are more than clear -- world-class efficiency in the transport sphere. The time has passed when we were content with meeting the previous day's targets. The party resolutions taken at the 27th congress of the CPSU and the 13th congress of the BCP are categorical on this issue.

This year, we shall take the offensive with regard to introducing new technologies into the transport process. Horizontal loading, opening new ferryboat and "ro-ro" lines, introducing highly effectively specialized boats, new robot technologies in the ports, manipulators, conveyor belts. We envisage the creation of a joint research and manufacturing society "Portorobot". Joint programmed collectives will develop and introduce automated management systems along the river Danube, freight transport in mixed river-sea technology will develop rapidly, we shall increase container transport and parcel freight by at least 10 percent.

Maximum loading of transport resources, the effective use of ferryboat trucks -- these are the reserves that we must take into account. What is this figure -- 5,000 empty moving trucks!? We must wrestle with this fact, give wide berth to the introduction of modern technologies which have a great multiplication effect, to basic, standard and integrated technologies, built on modules and electronic principles.

I would like to express my satisfaction at the joint session, which has been rich in content, at the open spirit, the concern and everything that will help us to reshape our work rapidly -- toward a historic turning point!

Statement by Minister Guzhenko

Sofia TRANSPORTEN GLAS in Bulgarian 21 May 86 p 3

[Statement: Integration -- the technology of brotherhood"]

[Text] First of all, I would like to remark that economic cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union depends to a very large extent on the transport ties between our countries. And in order to develop these ties successfully and in a planned manner, we took decisions at the joint session to coordinate measures in the sphere of bilateral sea transport. The congress formulations oblige us to concentrate our efforts on the acceleration of scientific and technological progress, on improving the economic mechanism, on expanding integration on the basis of specialization and creation of scientific and manufacturing companies.

Freight between Bulgaria and the USSR is transported chiefly by water -- in volume, 96 percent of the overall transport between the two countries. During the last 5-year plan, we worked continuously to optimize the flow of freight, paying great attention to ferryboat transport, freight transport was increased by using mixed technology "river-sea" vessels between ports on the Danube and the Dnieper.

With adherence to party principles and openness, we are assessing both the successes and the failures. We must change our approach toward the use of the resources at our disposal. We must actively introduce new specialized types of boats and reassess transport organization. We should not be satisfied with the pace of work with regard to improving the freight transport system. Schedules are not being adhered to, work on the ferryboat complexes is poorly organized, access to the railway lines at the port complex at Ilichovsk is incomplete, the necessary steps to ensure safety in poor weather along the navigation canal in the port at Varna have not been taken.

In order to resolve the historic tasks set by our two congresses, we must consider the supply of goods from the place of production to the receiver as a constant process on the basis of progressive technological transport systems.

In this respect, we signed a treaty for an entire system of measures for improving the mechanism of coordination and interaction. The Danube association Dunavtrans and the council of directors of the ferryboat complex will be transformed into joint regional coordinating centers.

We have also placed research and work activity on a new footing: development of robot technology, conveyor belts for work in the holds of the boats and in trucks, large tonnage containers, motor-vehicle trailers and boat repair work. We shall thus resolve an important social task -- the reduction of heavy manual and unattractive labor.

The decisions taken oblige us to move toward full mobilization of forces, ensuring and using additional reserves, active participation in the accelerated socialist development of the two countries. We need work, work full of exertion, work that will ensure this qualitative growth.

12907
CSO:2200/124

LENART ADDRESSES PLANT RALLY IN POLAND

AU060620 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Jul 86 p 7

[Report on speech delivered by Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee, at the rally held in the URSUS tractor plant in Warsaw, Poland, on 1 July]

[Text] The head of the CPCZ delegation began his speech by conveying to the participants in the meeting and to all working people of the Polish People's Republic the greetings of the Czechoslovak workers class and the Czechoslovak people, as well as the wish to achieve the greatest possible successes in economic construction and in building the new society. J. Lenart expressed appreciation for the results achieved in the battle against counterrevolutionary forces and in the consolidation of social life in Poland.

He pointed out the significance of the 10th PZPR Congress negotiations and stated that, obviously, the congress would become a new incentive for fully restoring the dynamics of economic development, for accelerating scientific-technical progress, and for further consolidating and developing the state of Polish workers and all working people. I wish you, men and women comrades, a lot of energy for successfully realizing these truly great tasks, he stated.

Undoubtedly, Poland's working people do not lack this energy. As we have been informed, in your enterprise you, too, are fulfilling the plan; a working rhythm reigns in the enterprise, and the endeavor to modernize production, to expand it, and to achieve a higher quality of products is manifested here.

We in Czechoslovakia are also living with these problems today. We are concentrating our effort on fulfilling the 17th CPCZ Congress resolution, on speeding up the country's economic and social development, on further developing the living standards by intensifying the national economy.

Both by its resolutions and by its entire course, the 17th CPCZ Congress signified a historic turn in the life of our party and our society. The characteristic features of this turn include the fact that a critical tenor prevailed at the congress. It appraised the results achieved in using the method of critical analysis and of the search for positive ways out. The congress summed up our experience not only for the last 5 years, but for the entire 15-year period of building the developed socialist society. On this basis, and while

respecting the logic of social development but also inspired by the results of the 27th CPSU Congress, we have been able to work out an outlook for Czechoslovakia's development not merely for the coming 5 years, but up to the year 2000.

In the recent elections to the representative agencies, the Czechoslovak people expressed their deep trust in and their active support for the 17th CPCZ Congress program, and the entire National Front, too, professed its allegiance to the program.

Both the congress and the recent elections affirmed that the party is united and capable of playing a leading role in the society. This is because it is firmly standing on the foundations of Marxism-Leninism and because it is not forgetting the lessons drawn by us from the crisis-ridden years.

In Czechoslovakia it was clearly affirmed that the main danger is the rightwing danger and that the main instrument in fighting it is Leninism. In other words, not only vigilance with regard to the class enemy and its lackeys, but above all the creative implementation of Leninism in building the socialist society show the road forward.

The current analyses unambiguously show that our only road forward lies in the intensification of the national economy, that we have already exhausted the possibilities of extensive development, J. Lenart then said.

In speaking of intensification, we primarily have in mind the substantial improvement of quality. We are placing this task above everything else in our work; it establishes a broad base for the dialogue, for concrete deeds. A higher quality of products makes it possible to satisfy more fully the demand for better quality wares, to better organize scientific-technical development, to valorize raw materials, energy, and materials, and to cut down the expenditures per unit of national income.

In the interests of improving the management of society, we are striving to develop the state's functions, to deepen all forms of democracy, and to strengthen the elements of self-administration in national committees, working places, and social organizations.

Today, when we are faced with a new and truly revolutionary task--to consistently fulfill the 17th CPCZ Congress program--and when we must combine the advantages of socialism and the scientific-technical revolution and thus prove in practice the supremacy of socialism, today bourgeois propaganda is again trying to make use of words. It is "concerned" whether we are capable of producing good-quality commodities and of achieving the appropriate efficiency and intensity of production and generally of making use of the results of the scientific-technical revolution. At the time when we were realizing industrialization and the cooperativization of agriculture and when we developed the fight against the rightwingers, the bourgeois propagandists were clamoring that all this was mere propaganda and that we would go economically bankrupt. Even today, when we have adopted the decision on accelerating development, they are clamoring that our industry will never achieve the needed efficiency and quality, that our agriculture will never be able to ensure us self-sufficiency, and that our science is incapable of coping with the tasks.

However, the lessons taught by history are unambiguous. The balance drawn at the 17th Congress of our party clearly unmasked the shortsighted and false nature of the prophecies made by hostile propaganda. Even today we are able to disprove distrust and skepticism.

We are unambiguously convinced, J. Lenart continued, that, as in the past, we will be able to master today the exacting tasks with which history is confronting us. We will master them if we leave inertia and conservativism in favor of real revolutionary activity, if we soberly assess the achieved results and creatively apply Leninism in our everday practice.

Naturally, we will not attain the goals which we are setting ourselves without cooperation with the countries of the socialist community. That is why we state with gratification that the traditional ties of friendship and cooperation between the CPCZ and PZPR, between the people of our two countries, are constantly strengthening. This is proved not only by the lasting growth of trade turnover between the Polish People's Republic and the CSSR and by their joint effort to implement science and technology in practice, it is also proved by the constantly developing contacts between party, state, and social organizations, contacts which have a comradely and working nature.

In spite of the undoubted progress, one can frankly say that all this is still far from enough. In the interest of efficacy both our countries should be required to enhance specialization and cooperation and thus to establish conditions for curtailing costs and increasing profitability.

We are glad that the cooperation between our machine tractor station in Martin and the URSUS enterprise in Warsaw in particular is showing such progressive features in the production of heavy-wheel tractors. The enterprises have developed research and development; they are achieving a higher profitability and productivity. It is necessary to continue on this course, in terms of the latest agreements.

On this occasion J. Lenart expressed, also on behalf of the staffs of Czechoslovak organizations, thanks to the employees of the URSUS enterprise for their positive approaches to date. At the same time he expressed the wish that the efficiency and quality of work, the technical standards of products in both our enterprises, as well as the socialist achievements following from this would all increasingly improve.

The head of the CPCZ delegation then pointed out that the strength of the socialist community is also the source of our trust in the future. The recent session of the Political Consultative Committee in Budapest has also shown that the Warsaw Pact is the main factor of the ensurance of peace in the world.

The program for reducing the armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe, formulated in Budapest, is a vital part of the entire complex of the disarmament peace proposals and initiatives submitted by the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, J. Lenart stressed.

We are resolutely fighting to enforce these proposals. Our peoples have known the painful loss of freedom and the terrors of raging fascism. They have paid

far too high a price for their historic experience, which is a great lesson and warning for us. That is also why we are not silently overlooking the endeavors to change the postwar arrangement in Europe. We resolutely condemn revanchism and the support which it is getting from the governmental circles in the FRG.

The militarist aggressive policy has no future. We are convinced that the socialist countries will succeed, in close cooperation with all peace-loving, democratic, and progressive forces in the world, in averting the danger of self-annihilation in a nuclear war and in achieving a positive turn in international relations.

In conclusion J. Lenart wishes the people working in the URSUS plant and all Polish people many successes in realizing the resolutions of the 10th PZPR Congress, in consolidating socialist Poland, and also in the common fight for peace.

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CSO: 2400/355

ACADEMICIAN RIMAN URGES MORE BASIC RESEARCH

AU201652 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Jul 86 p 3

[Interview with Academician Josef Riman, chairman of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, by Iveta Fryvaldska and Stanislav Stibor: "Qualitatively New Tasks in Science"--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Basic research, concentrated in the workplaces of the Czechoslovak and Slovak Academies of Sciences, universities, and, to some extent, in certain ministry institutes, enjoys a special position in the CSSR's R&D (Research and Development). It is the most significant traditional source of essential theoretical knowledge in natural, technical, and social sciences; and increasingly, it is the condition of developing the innovations for production and for the society. Academician Josef Riman, chairman of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, talked to us about the way these new demands on our sciences are reflected in the academies' work:

The adoption of the document Main Trends of the CSSR's Economic and Social Development in the Years 1986-90 and Outlook up to the Year 2000 generally means that we must enhance the efficiency of the academies work in every respect, since we are faced with complicated, qualitatively new tasks. But what is specific in our attitudes is that the demands placed on the share of science in ensuring development are growing dynamically, and more rapidly than ever before. On the one hand, we are glad; on the other, frankly, we do not want to react by spreading cheap and irresponsible optimism. In this way we would be preparing an inadequate basis for our further efforts, at the time when the rather lengthy road toward a truly efficient linkage of socialism with the achievements of R&D is achieving a new quality not only on a national scale, but also within the socialist world. The reality of this new quality will increasingly mean--both for us, but also for all participants in R&D progress--the need to resolve problems which we have not had to resolve before, and in which we still lack experience. This also brings substantially higher demands on intellectual effort, on professional training, on political responsibility, and on civic honesty with regard to one's own and to society's work. The parameters of the solution of individual tasks and problems with which one can begin to claim a precisely defined position within the framework of the Comprehensive Program of R&D Progress of the CEMA Countries up to the Year 2000 are most exacting; it was obvious from the very beginning of the inception of this program that we can assert ourselves here solely through a scholarly effort of

the highest quality. From our viewpoint it is logical that the participation of our Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences is most hopeful in those sectors in which our science currently has the best prerequisites and a tradition of cooperation with Soviet science.

One of the proofs of this is the program of multilateral cooperation between the science academies of socialist countries in the development and production of scientific and of the means of scientific research computarization, which are not, as some people could erroneously think, merely an essential tool of scientific work in physical, biological, chemical, and technical sciences. Together with the Czechoslovak industry, our basic research has for a long time been the initiator of basic innovations in this sphere, particularly in electron microscopy, spectrometry, nuclear magnetic resonance, and chromatography. We regard the research, development, and current industrial production of the electron lithograph as a most significant contribution of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences to the further development of modern technological equipment for producing new generations of integrated circuits. The lithograph is the result of cooperation with the USSR, and emerged in close connection with our preceding participation in the sector of apparatus technology.

In accordance with the program of multilateral cooperation of the science academies, the key contributions made by the Slovak Academy of Sciences will lie in the development of expert computer systems, networks of intelligent terminals, and systems for processing pictures and natural speech. For a broad application of optical communications systems, the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences is successfully developing, above all, the comprehensive technology of the production of light-conducting telecommunications filaments.

The outstanding traditions of our cooperation in international projects of biological sciences are of great help in our being able to become extensively involved in the development of biotechnologies. In this area we are orienting ourselves particularly toward developing technologies based on gene manipulations and on the principles of cell and genetic engineering, aimed at preparing viral, animal, and human albumina with the aid of cells into which hereditary data have been genetically introduced.

Our science will contribute toward developing nuclear energy by explaining the degradation processes and critical states of construction materials and by resolving the thermo-dynamic behavior and the reliability of complicated machinery.

The participation of the Czechoslovak basic research in the development of new materials will be primarily oriented toward polymers with special electric and optical properties for microelectronics; and also toward developing composite materials with a polymer matrix for special constructions. In order to achieve a higher heat and mechanical resistance of machinery parts under high stress, the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences is developing plasma technologies and appropriate facilities for applying protective coats on metal materials.

The potential of our science, including its intellectual potential, is still diminishing due to its diffusion in trying to resolve an excessively large number of problems. Even though we succeeded in the seventh quinquennium in giving

more substantial support to those priorities which were linked to our international commitments, particularly within the framework of the scientific cooperation of socialist countries, as well as priorities of the target-oriented programs in basic research, nevertheless we also work on the solution of themes yielding only small results to science and society's use. There are several reasons why we continue to have "blind spots" in basic research. They are tied to the training of scientists, their motivation and orientation, and the excellent distribution system; with the currently imperfect tools of management and organization in sciences and, finally, our failure to assert and utilize our own opportunities in this respect with a satisfactory effort.

With regard to the overall potential of our sciences relative to world science, one could naturally say that most discoveries which will affect research and development take place abroad. This could produce the belief that it would perhaps be better to wait and not squander our effort and resources but to take over the results which have proved successful in the treasury of world sciences. However, as an economically and culturally mature state and, furthermore, a socialist state, we have certain obligations toward the world and toward mankind. Generally it can be said that the smaller the country, the greater contribution it must make relative to pure research, because one must have first-rate experts to be qualified to take on the results of world research and development and their licenses and have the financial and material resources to do so--experts capable of weighing not only the topical value but, especially, the long-term value of a considered invention. Such knowledge cannot be acquired in any other way but in active research. The relation is quite simple; The more we are capable of giving others within the framework of our place in the international cooperation and division of labor, the more we can gain from the rest of the world.

In this context, I want to mention the differences between basic and applied research. It is also important to grasp the time aspect. Before scientific results can advance to the evaluation stage and to production and use by the society, they must necessarily be preceded by a long period of research by qualified scientists, by the knowledge of necessary technology and the right research orientation. Were we to throw all our efforts into merely resolving the practical and quickly applicable tasks, by the nineties we would have nothing further to add to the practical developments. To the detriment of science and the society, this would be the fulfillment of the well-known and veritable warning voiced by Academician A. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR's Academy of Sciences, who said that there is nothing easier for basic research than a cheap exit into practice. Usually, the price to be paid for easy and superficial successes is far too high!

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CSO: 2400/355

ECONOMIC COST OF HIGH JOB TURNOVER CITED

High Job Turnover Among Youth

Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 2 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] At present nearly 30 percent of young people leave their place of employment within 5 years of completing their training primarily for reasons connected with housing, wages, and unfavorable working conditions. Many enter positions which do not correspond to their qualifications, which leads to significant social losses. Training an individual costs our society on average 30,000-40,000 crowns. Nevertheless, in some organizations insufficient attention is given to this problem. Graduates are assigned to undesirable work and to obsolete machinery, which is reflected in the failure to meet quotas and low earnings and which finally leads even to their departure from the organization. In some places the situation is simplified by giving priority to recruiting skilled workers instead of training young people. However, this is too short-sighted an approach which often does not pay off for the organizations.

Daily Deplores Cost of Job-Hopping

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] One of the least welcome statistics is the fact that 600,000 people changed their place of employment last year. The individual enterprises' calculated system of recruitment by offering enticements has really started up the merry-go-round of job-hopping. There are, of course, sectors for which society must secure more workers, but their requirements do not by any means reach the number mentioned above.

Most cases involved an undesirable fluctuation which, moreover, does not resolve the problem of labor shortage. Furthermore, nearly 750,000 positions remained unfilled. This shortage can be resolved only by raising work productivity and lowering demands on the labor force.

Instead, enterprises choose the path of luring [employees] away from each other, which accounts in large part for the fact that 97,000 jobs in the national economy which require a middle-school education are filled by workers with lower qualifications, while 76,000 individuals with middle-school education are in positions where their education is not necessary. In Slovakia, for example, 150,000 trained workers do not work in the sector for which they were trained. That is a rather expensive joke. A year's training costs the state approximately 30,000 crowns, but the returns are minimal if a worker leaves after his training to take a job as, for example, a driver. Even changing one's position is not very inexpensive and in some professions it causes losses amounting to 250,000 crowns.

The problem is that the individual who changes jobs does not feel any loss. In fact, the opposite is true. When you catch a bird, you sing to it sweetly and give it better pay. The worker who stays on his job rarely benefits, while the worker who leaves almost always benefits.

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CSO: 2400/358

'SUPPLEMENTARY' PRIVATE SERVICES TERMED SUCCESS

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] (Ceske Budejovice--from our correspondent)--Based on permits issued by the national committees, very useful supplementary services provided by the citizens are rapidly expanding in the Southern Bohemia Kraj, particularly in okres Tabor, Pisek, and Jindrichuv Hradec. Almost 3,000 permits have been issued to craftsmen in various professions contributing to better satisfaction of consumer needs in the kraj.

It is gratifying that these forms of services in secondary work relations [secondary employment] are spreading primarily in small communities which have lacked the necessary network of workshops and production cooperative enterprise repair shops and where they are needed the most. In terms of location, these services are easily accessible and are providing high quality work.

The supplementary services being offered on the basis of permits are spreading primarily in areas where the national committees are following the conclusions of the Sixth Session of the CC CPCZ in 1982 and, in close cooperation with the local citizens, systematically provide solutions to their citizens' justified needs, interests, and everyday problems. A small bordertown, Nove Hrady in the kraj Ceske Budejovice, is setting an outstanding example of the national committee work in that it has already issued 46 permits to craftsmen of all professions. Services of a more complicated type have been arranged through the enterprises of the nearby Trhove Sviny as well as the okres seat and thus completely solved urgent needs of all inhabitants of Nove Hrady.

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CSO: 2400/357

WATER TREATMENT, COAL DUST EXTRACTION REDUCE POLLUTION

DW181516 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Dr Karl-Heinz Gerstner's Sunday economic review]

[Excerpts] One of the global problems that must be urgently resolved is environmental protection. Ecology is a transboundary issue, and environmental protection can only be resolved through cooperation of all countries. Regarding the GDR's stance, it can be stated that the GDR has utilized every opportunity in the past years actively to cooperate with other countries in environmental protection. That holds primarily true for the CEMA countries. In 1974 the CEMA countries concluded an agreement on the protection of nature. Since then, 160 environmental research subjects have been worked at by 600 scientific institutes of CEMA. The 1984 CEMA summit defined the protection of nature as a main direction of the CEMA countries' scientific-technological cooperation by 2000.

Together with the Soviet Union we have done significant preparatory work for sewage purification in big cities. Early this year the clarifying plant Nord near Berlin went into operation. It now clarifies 250,000 cubic meters of sewage water every day and is the biggest such plant in the GDR. Besides many other advantages, 250,000 hectares of sewage irrigated fields have been abolished. In their place a large forest is currently being planted for the recreation of the Berlin inhabitants.

Due to the conditions in our country we have to deal with special environmental problems. We have in particular to rely on our domestic lignite. Therefore, desulfurization by means of dust extraction technology plays an important role in the GDR's environmental protection program. Last year, 30 percent more money was spent on dust filters than in 1984. The VEB Elektrokohle Lichtenberg has in the past been one of the factories in the capital which are largely responsible for air pollution. Since 1975, an environmental protection program has been implemented for that enterprise. Through two modern dust extraction plants the emission of sulfur dioxide has been reduced by 70 percent. Now a third dust extraction plant is being installed which will allow the enterprise to disappear from the list of factories responsible for air pollution. In addition, in Berlin the heating power plants have been converted from coal to natural gas. The gas works in Dimitroff Street, which caused very high air pollution, was shut down. The Thaelmann park is in its place now. The considerable extension of district heating for new houses has also reduced the

emission of sulfur dioxide. Owing to all those measures, the emission of sulfur dioxide has decreased by 50 percent. The measures against air pollution are being continued in all of the GDR.

Environmental protection has become a central problem of modern society. We have not resolved everything, to be sure. However, considering all the tasks that we have yet to deal with, I wish to point out the following: In resolving environmental protection, socialism has a basic advantage over capitalism. In capitalism, the huge costs of environmental protection reduce profits. In order to achieve high profits, capitalists are opposed to costly environmental protection measures. We see that every day in the environment scandals of Western companies.

People's-owned enterprises are run in the people's interests and for the people's wellbeing. That goal is not restricted by environmental protection expenses. On the contrary. Environmental protection costs are also in the people's interests. The socialist economy is essentially environment-considerate. The advantage of socialism in this respect will also manifest itself in the course of time. That global problem can only be systematically resolved by socialism.

We are concerned about sulfur dioxide and about keeping the water clean. However, we stress in particular that the atom bombs constitute the greatest danger to the environment. That danger cannot be averted by dust extraction and sewage purification plants. The lessons from the Chernobyl disaster must serve all of mankind. The accident has made us aware of the horrible forces that are contained in nuclear energy. If the accident in a peaceful nuclear power plant has led to such disaster, we can imagine the tragic consequences of the use of atom bombs for all of mankind. That experience activates the people's struggle for peace. The international conscience must determine international developments.

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CSO: 2300/465

BRIEFS

FISHING AGREEMENT WITH DENMARK--A long-term government agreement on cooperation in the field of fishery between the GDR, the Faeroes, and Denmark was signed in Thorshavn, capital of the Faeroes. The document was signed by Peter-Michael Koester, head of the fishery department in the GDR ministry for bezirk-administered industry and food industry; by Fleming Hedegaard, department head in the Danish Foreign Ministry; and by Atli P. Dam, premier of the Faeroes. According to the document, the GDR and the Faeroes grant each other fishing rights in their fishing waters. The document also provides for an expansion of cooperation in the fish processing and marketing sectors. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17-18 May 86 p 6 AU]/12766

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH INDIA--East Berlin (ADN)--On Tuesday [6 May], a long-term trade protocol for the 1987-90 period was signed between the GDR and the Republic of India in East Berlin. It envisages that foreign trade relations and economic cooperation will be continuously further developed and deepened. The GDR will deliver, among other things, products of heavy-machinery, machine-tool, and processing-machinery construction, of the foodstuffs industry, of electrical engineering and electronics, and of the chemical industry, as well as fertilizers. It will import from India, among other things, agricultural goods and products of machine-building. [Excerpt] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 May 86 p 6 AU]/12766

CONVEYOR BELT FOR BREITENFELD MINE--Delitzsch (ADN)--In the new Breitenfeld open-pit mining development, which is to commence coal production this year, construction work has begun on a belt conveyor system. With its total length of 1.7 kilometers, this conveyor system is being installed in the initial mining section and will transport the coal from the mining pit to the loading depot. This 2-meter wide conveyor belt, along with its drive station, return station and conveyor bridge is being supplied by the TAKRAF industrial combine. The Breitenfeld mine in the Leipzig mining district will be the first open-pit mine in the Republic to enable miners to produce raw lignite at a depth of more than 100 meters. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Jul 86 p 3] /8309

CSO: 2300/475

BUILDING OF PUBLIC HOUSING DECREASED, SHORTAGE CONTINUES

Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 12 May 86 p 1

[Article: "More Aid for Establishing a Home"]

[Excerpt] During the past years the number of newly constructed public housing units decreased significantly, and cooperative units were also eliminated as a specific form for establishing a home. Because of these changes, many families, especially young people, were placed in a difficult situation. How do the councils assist in the acquisition of a home? We asked our county correspondent for an answer to this question.

That national program which is designed to make it easier for young couples, or for families raising two or more children, to acquire homes has somewhat alleviated the situation in Bekes County. Following the regulations and directives issued in 1983, they surveyed nine district centers in Bekes County in 1984, then in 1985 an additional six settlements--in this way essentially affecting two-thirds of the population of the county--about how many families could be included in the program based on the claims renewed in 1983. According to this, 1,910 families in the nine district centers were eligible for the preferential treatment offered by this action, and their housing worries must be solved either temporarily or permanently within three years, if possible.

And what has materialized out of all of this until now? In 1984-85, the first two years, 1,300 such families acquired their own home, and according to the surveys the councils can satisfy approximately 90 percent of the valid claims by the end of 1986. It is also worthwhile to talk about what kind of housing the young people acquired. Four hundred out of 1,300 received housing under council jurisdiction; in 779 cases they acquired homes with a loan from the National Savings Bank based on a recommendation from the council; and 121 families built their homes independently, making use of available loans and credit. The 400 council-administered housing units is not a small number, especially in view of the fact that significantly fewer public housing units are being built in the county these days. On the other hand: as a result of suitable incentives, many public housing units are being returned, and then the entitled young people receive them.

In 1984-85 the councils in the county supported young couples and families with more than one child in "programmatic acquisition of housing" at a total cost of 57 million forints. In every settlement, the local council decided whether or not the considerable loans should be repaid. During the two years, a total of 484 families received a portion of the above-mentioned 57 million forints.

The program which already covers 18 settlements is continuing in the county during the new plan period. According to prior calculations, during the five years they are counting on a total of 3,500 claims, that is, that many young families with more than one child may get a roof over their heads with the help of this action.

Even though in Komarom County the "residential population" per one hundred residents has decreased from 302 to 278 during the past five years--more than 11,000 housing units have been built--the number of those who do not have a home is still around 6,000. In the 7th five-year plan--depending on the possibilities--it is expected that 8,900-9,400 housing units will be built, 20-25 percent of these with state money.

13201
CSO: 2500/303

POPULATION, EMPLOYMENT DATA GIVEN ON KOSOVO

Pristian RILINDJA in Albanian 6 Nov 86 p 7

[Excerpt]

(1)	Popullësia e KSA të Kosovës	të punësuar në sekt. shoqëror	të punësuar në 1,000 banorë (2) (3)	Personat që kërkojnë punë (4)
Gjiths. (5)	1.720.000 100%	205.259 100%	119	107.351 100%
Shqiptarë (6)	1.331.280 77,4%	140.310 68,4%	105	85.109 79,3%
Serbë (7)	227.040 13,2%	46.249 22,5%	204	14.131 13,2%
Malazez (8)	29.240 1,7%	6.746 3,3%	233	1.410 1,3%
Turq (9)	13.760 0,8%	2.689 1,3%	195	765 0,8%
Myslimanë (10)	63.640 3,7%	4.534 2,2%	71	2.267 2,1%
Romë (11)	37.840 2,2%	2.717 2,2%	72	2.385 2,2%
Të tjerë (12)	17.200 1,0%	2.014 1,0%	118	1.283 1,0%

1. Population of Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo
2. Number of employed in the socialized sector
3. Number employed per 1,000 inhabitants
4. Number of persons seeking work
5. Total
6. Albanians
7. Serbs
8. Montenegrins
9. Turks
10. Muslims
11. Romanies
12. Others

CSO: 2800/328-P

PUBLIC REMINDED ON DUTY TO PROTECT MILITARY

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 16 Jun 86 p 3

[Article by Major Stanislaw Lukaszewski: "Protect Military Secrets"]

[Text] "A soldier decisively resists betrayal of his Fatherland, espionage, subversion, and sabotage... A soldier treats as secrets all matters about which he knows directly or in connection with the performance of his military service, if they are recognized as secret, or if the public good or other service considerations require that they be treated as secrets. A soldier bears responsibility if he fails to observe secrecy. Secrets are kept both while a soldier is on active duty, as well as after his demobilization."

What else can we say about these orders? Maybe only that all soldiers are so obligated. Military secrets. What are they? They cover those state and service secrets which directly affect the state's defense and security. Military secrets include, among other things, news, documents, or other issues which affect the armed forces, especially operations and strategic plans, the particular organizational structure of the armed forces, the location of particular military units, mobilization and training plans, and weapons systems.

When did it become necessary for secrecy in the military? Probably when armies and wars came about. Earlier, armed conflicts were preceded by attempts to gain the enemy's military secrets which facilitated a quick victory over him. Many besieged cities fell because the secret of their defenses and walls was discovered. On the battlefield, knowing the enemy's secrets allowed commanders to strike effectively and win. Today, we also attempt to learn as much as possible about the enemy. We also try our best to let the enemy know as little as possible about us. The need to observe secrecy is necessary for our security.

It happens sometimes, however, that a secret is betrayed. How? Sometimes state or military secrets are revealed through treason. From the beginning, such revelations were considered to be among the worst of crimes. From the earliest times, spies were punished severely for betraying their country and people. What is espionage? It is an illegal activity consisting of the collection, accumulation and transmittal to an agency of a foreign state information which is considered to be a state (of military) secret.

Are there really spies? The question is purely rhetorical; experience, after all, shows that they do exist. It is true, however, that their roles, functions, and even their nature change. Today, satellites photograph everything which is on the surface of the earth. We even call them spy satellites. Even if the concept of spying has been expanded, it does not free us from our responsibility to be especially vigilant; on the contrary, this responsibility has been increased. Every now and then, we learn of people who are accused of cooperating with the intelligence agency of one of the countries hostile to us. This is indeed sad.

How can we keep military secrets? We need to understand and keep in mind that if people keep their secrets, then their country and their states will have their secrets. What kind of secrets are we talking about here? Economic, scientific-technological, trade, and, of course, military. The latter particularly need to be kept most carefully. And who is best qualified to protect these secrets if not a soldier? Who has the greatest access to them? Again, it is the soldier.

Military secrets are particularly unique. They are especially unique, inasmuch as in this day of electronics, missiles and satellites, the possibility of immediate war and ..., the betrayal of information on the enemy can determine the outcome of conflict. Can we really be surprised that protecting our military secrets has become one of the most important military problems around? Can we really be surprised then if access to secrets is denied? How should we protect our secrets?

All kinds of documents are accessible to those soldiers who need them in their work in order to perform their service obligations. On the other hand, soldiers are obligated to keep secret all matters about which they learn in connection with their work and service. There are also some secrets which are particularly sensitive and must be rigorously observed. Can we really be amazed if the order to keep military secrets while on active duty also applies as well to soldiers who have been demobilized? A soldier should always regard himself as a soldier, even though he no longer wears a uniform and has become a citizen. He is still a patriot. After all, military secrets do not obligate only people in the military. This obligation applies to anyone who comes into contact, in any way, with information on defense matters.

Perhaps someone will ask why I am writing about the obvious? Almost all of us have someone close in the military; many of us live near military units and ranges. Many people also enter our garrisons on many different occasions, especially for oath-taking ceremonies. The soldiers' families and school children are often invited to military units. The military does not cut itself off from society. The result? Almost everyone has access to some kind of military secret. How should we deal with this? Let us protect our military secrets. For our sake and that of our whole country. Why do I write these words? The newest group of young people has begun its military service. It is for these people that I write. It is also to these youngest soldiers that I pass on the old saying: "Loose lips sink ships."

12247/12795
CSO: 2600/506

WORLD POLITICAL STRUGGLE INTERPRETED

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 May 86 p 6

[Article by Ivan Hlivka: "The Inexorability of Revolutionary Changes"]

[Excerpts]...What is the main developmental trend of our epoch?

Recent congresses of fraternal countries, and primarily the 27th Congress of the CPSU, have recently answered this question based on a profound analysis of worldwide processes. These congresses have focused their attention on critical aspects of current world development and have formulated program documents with internal as well as international importance. On the basis of a precise evaluation of the struggle to date between two class-divided worlds, the development of the motive forces of the world revolutionary process, and other contemporary phenomena, they have formulated innovative plans for the future. In this way they have enriched our consciousness with all kinds of new resolutions, which are very important from the viewpoint of principles.

Among other things these congresses have pointed out further possibilities for strengthening the position of world socialism in the international arena, increasing its authority and influence on international events, and increasing the role of the masses in the process of reshaping the world on new, just, democratic foundations. They have identified the new strategy and tactics of the counterrevolutionary efforts of world imperialism and, last but not least, possibilities for strengthening peace-loving democratic forces composed of the socialist countries, the international communist and working class movement. The congresses have emphasized that the interaction and cooperation of these forces determines the general direction of world developments at this time.

...It is clear that mass democratic movements in the nonsocialist world should be included among the basic revolutionary forces of the contemporary era. This is an important and inevitable addition because broadly based popular movements throughout the world have become influential and permanent factors in the socio-political life of the contemporary world.

The appearance and development of a democratic movement has resulted in many concerns and fears in the ranks of the bourgeoisie. Looking only at

Western Europe we see that additional new forces have appeared in its political arena which are criticizing aspects of bourgeois civilization, demanding a humanization of interpersonal relations in all areas of social life. At first appearance these conflicts are not class-based. What is important is that they arise from capitalistic relationships of superiority and subordination which are prevalent in other, new spheres of public and private life under the conditions of contemporary capitalism.

As time passes it becomes more and more evident that the more historical developments undermine the imperialist position the more inimical its policy becomes to the interests of workers and peoples, and today all of humanity. At no time in the past have so many people taken an active interest in historical events. The intelligentsia, office workers, farmers, young people, students and people of various political and ideological persuasions are involving themselves much more acrively, together with the working class, in the struggle against the unlimited power of the monopolies. The movement of unsatisfied classes, levels and groups of the population and outbursts by the suppressed are all gradually converging in the democratic, anti-imperialistic liberation movement.

Individual movements sometimes work against individual errors of imperialism. These groups miss the main point and operate with unclear and unrealistic requirements. A certain portion of workers, unemployed people or youth inevitably contribute their prejudices, weaknesses and mistakes to this struggle. Outbursts of youth violence in the "colored" sections of Great Britain, the "alternative movements" in the FRG and other Western countries represent colorful and varied phenomena of the protest against contemporary capitalism and are evidence of the immaturity and fragmentation of the mass democratic struggle. However, by taking part in such movements the masses gain the requisite experience, learn, gather their forces and become more and more skillful in identifying their proper allies and their proper leaders. The large social and political ideals in the name of which the masses go to war are decided upon through a long and difficult process, in various stages, all of which shifts the matter of revolution continually to the future.

This is especially true of the struggle for such democratic requirements as the strengthening of peace and the reduction of internationl tension. Developments have placed this issue in the forefront of the struggle for social progress. The struggle for peace is being given a more and more revolutionary content. The threat of nuclear war has linked basic socio-economic problems stemming from the results of the R&D revolution to issues of the world struggle against the arms race, militarism, and the imperialist ambitions of the ruling circles of the USA. This relationship is so close, however, that there can be no separate, isolated resolution of serious socio-political problems without the liquidation of militarism and the dominance of the military industrial complex both in public life generally, and in international relations.

In the face of these growing revolutionary processes the imperialist states intentionally create an atmosphere of fear of "external danger" and a military psychosis...Conservative forces engage ever newer mechanisms for

discrediting socialism and its policy. This is all intended to disengage the masses from their role in class struggle. The paradox, however, lies in the fact that war hysteria also has a contradictory influence. On the one hand it actually can distract the attention of the masses from the tasks of class struggle. At the same time the increased threat of war in the atomic century is stimulating the masses to active struggle against a militaristic policy that threatens the world with catastrophe, which results in increasing their political activity.

Or we can take as an example the "Greens". Measures to protect the environment under capitalism can occur only when funded by monopoly profits. In this case the struggle takes on an antimonopolistic form.

...Today the main focus of the struggle for social progress in the capitalistic countries is the struggle against the militaristic bourgeoisie, the most dangerous enemy of any progressive changes in specific countries and the world generally. It may even be said that today there exists a new historical division based on highly developed and coordinated social and international relations. On the one hand stand the peace-loving democratic forces composed of a very broad spectrum of social forces, while on the other hand are the imperialist groups, dependent on the military industrial complex, militaristic circles, passionate reactionaries and antidemocratic rabble. It is no accident that the headquarters of these forces is in the USA.

Of course, statements against the danger of war cannot take the place of class conflicts or the differences in the political orientation of individual classes, forces and groups. Class struggle is historically inevitable. The struggle for peace however is not in any logical conflict with the struggle of the working class for social progress. On the contrary, many of its participants belong to precisely those groups which unitl the recent past had been passive. Only their participation in this struggle has awoken them from their political slumber to direct their protests, under certain conditions, against the most reactionary imperialist circles. This leads one to the conclusion that the anti-war movement is capable, again given certain conditions, of stepping over the bounds of strict pacifism, expanding the scope of its political alliances and opening a new phase in the anti-monopolistic struggle of the masses.

...The antiimperialist struggle of countries which have overthrown colonialism and are now struggling for political and economic independence is also a component of the revolutionary process. These attempts, however, at permanent development, political independence and economic and social rebirth are meeting with serious obstacles put in their path by imperialism. In this situation a major part of the economic strategy of these liberated countries has become a struggle against imperialism and for a new world economic order. In socio-political terms this struggle corresponds to a strategy of independent development and in a foreign policy sense to a strategy of nonalignment.

The dialectic of historical development is presently such that the independent development of any liberated country, even those oriented towards capitalism, can be attained only to the extent that this development stands against imperialism and is dependent on the support of socialist countries. In other words, liberated countries find themselves objectively under the influence of the fundamental conflict of our epoch.

Moreover, they occupy a specific place within this area of conflict. Their resistance to neocolonialism and meddling in their internal affairs, their struggle against racism and apartheid is objectively tied to the overall antiimperialist struggle of peoples and democratic forces of the world for freedom, peace and social progress.

...Liberated countries play an undoubtedly great role in the fate of humanity. The objective of policy is to see to it that these peoples have as large an influence as possible on the cause of peace and social progress.

The world revolutionary process moves inexorably forward, and its scope is constantly expanding. The efforts of all the forces of socialism and democracy are intensifying and gaining ever greater force. The resolution of complicated problems facing contemporary humanity is undoubtedly possible only by further activating the struggle of all antiimperialist forces against the common enemy. As historical experience has shown there can be no other path to the preservation of peace, the attainment of true democracy and the assurance of social progress for all humanity.

9276/9835
CSO: 2400/290

RADIO REPORTS ON AURICH-LED FDJ DELEGATION IN PRC

Reception in Beijing

DW191657 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Dispatch by Mathias Erich from Beijing]

[Text] An FDJ delegation led by its Central Council First Secretary Eberhard Aurich has arrived for a visit to the PRC at the invitation of the Communist Youth League. With our visit a new page of friendship between the two countries' youth organizations has been opened. On that page we will jointly record new highlights. The GDR and PRC youth share the same ideals, the strengthening of peace and the strengthening of socialism. Those are some of the statements made by Eberhard Aurich in his address at a festive reception in the National People's Congress building in Beijing.

Song Defu, first secretary of the Chinese Communist Youth League, welcomed the meeting with the FDJ delegation, which he viewed as an important step in the development of friendly relations between the two youth organizations. China's youth, Song Defu said, highly respected friendship with the GDR youth. In both countries the young generation is in the front-line in building socialism. Both are equally interested primarily in peace. [words indistinct] Common interests constitute a stable basis for future developments.

On the basis of the rich traditions of the past--in the fifties, both general secretaries of our leading parties, Erich Honecker and Hu Yaobang, were chairman of the youth organizations--the representatives of the young generation today see good prospects of cooperation. Viewed from that angle, the timing of Eberhard Aurich's visit to China was well chosen. Relations between our two countries develop rapidly in many fields. That has become very clear during the past days and weeks. Contacts between the two youth organizations also belong into that picture.

China's Communist Youth League, which has 48 million members, is an important power in the country's socialist renewal. Everywhere--be it at [words indistinct] China's biggest hydropower plant, [words indistinct], in South China's rice-fields, or in the lecture-halls of Beijing University--the Communist Youth League members attain great achievements. Like the youth brigades in the GDR, the vanguards and young best workers work here. Comparable to the movement of

Tomorrow's Master Workmen, young people here are called upon to make five small inventions--an action which is aimed at suggestions for improvement on the job.

Eberhard Aurich and Song Defu today also discussed [word indistinct] and economically significant (?aspects) of youth policy. There are many subjects of discussion during the first visit of a leading FDJ representative to the PRC.

Beijing University Visit

LD211811 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1548 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing, 21 Jun (ADN)--The FDJ delegation led by Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, which is at present on a visit to the PRC, visited Beijing University today. At this, the biggest educational establishment of the country, which has some 15,000 students, lively discussions with the fellow-students of the 4th year of study of the German department took place on the role of the young intelligentsia in the development of socialism.

Zhu Shanlu, secretary of the school committee of the Communist Youth League (CYL) at the university, briefed the guests from the GDR about the work of the about 400 groups of the CYL at the university. The objective is to educate a young intelligentsia which will be capable of promoting the socialist reforms throughout the country.

Delegation Visits Shanghai

LD222143 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] An FDJ delegation led by Eberhard Aurich is currently visiting Shanghai, China's leading industrial city. The guests from the GDR were cordially welcomed by youth representatives from the 12-million-strong city. Immediately after his arrival the first secretary of the FDJ Central Council met with students from the Berlin Humboldt University who are about to conclude 1 year [word indistinct] studies of sinology.

Delegation at Shanghai Reception

LD231957 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1255 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing, 23 Jun (ADN)--A delegation of the FDJ headed by Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, which is currently visiting the PRC, on Monday visited Shanghai rural district. The delegation was briefed on the tasks of Chinese agriculture and village life.

In the evening, Wu Bangguo, secretary of the Shanghai CPC city committee, gave a reception for the delegation. In a toast, Eberhard Aurich expressed the delegation's pleasure on its stay in Shanghai where the revolutionary traditions of the Chinese people were particularly pronounced. He recalled Ernst Thaelmann, who already in 1927 at one of the highpoints of the anti-imperialist struggle

in China, had affirmed the solidarity of the German working class. It is in that spirit that the FDJ delegation has come to the PRC.

The host, Wu Bangguo, referred to the latest bilateral agreements between the GDR and the PRC, in various areas which are an expression of the consolidating relations between the two peoples and their young generations. He said they were documents on which the young could also leave their work. The growing exchange of delegations is helping toward consolidating mutually beneficial cooperation in the interest of peace and the strengthening of socialism.

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CSO: 2300/463

DAILY INTERVIEWS PHYSICIAN ON WORK OF IPPNW

AU161647 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 12-13 Jul 86 p 4

[Interview with Moritz Mebel, chairman of the GDR Committee of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, by Klaus Bischoff--place and date not given]

[Excerpt] BERLINER ZEITUNG--The Cologne congress of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War [IPPNW] pointed out a way through which a nuclear war could be prevented. What does it look like?

M. Mebel: The unanimously adopted final documents include what we called a prescription [verordnung] for the prevention of nuclear war. In a world political situation marked by an unending armament spiral, the task of the responsibly acting physician does not end with making a diagnosis. To ward off the last epidemic from mankind calls for a therapy. And we prescribed a test stop.

To stop all tests to develop nuclear arms is not a proposal of a perhaps complex nature difficult to see through, but a proposal that can be implemented without difficulties. A test stop is verifiable--it is not necessary to presuppose a lot of confidence in the other side--it would not reduce the security of one side, but increase that of all.

BERLINER ZEITUNG: The physicians' association also sent a letter to Gorbachev and Reagan?

M. Mebel: Yes. In this letter we made clear that the use of nuclear arms would be genocide of the adversary and suicide of the attacker. In such a case there would not be any help for millions of heavily injured people, not even help to soothe their pains in their struggle with death. "In a nuclear war there will be no place in the world to hide: The world will be covered by darkness and cold," the letter states.

Proceeding on that basis, we recommended to the two statesmen a general moratorium on nuclear arms tests and welcomed the advance concessions of the Soviet Union as a historic initiative. The letter also contains an appeal to renounce armament in space.

BERLINER ZEITUNG: The physicians' organization has been attacked from the right. How did it react?

M. Mebel: These were political attacks below the belt, but in spite of that or precisely because of that, certain mass media emphatically reported them. Extremely malicious commentaries charged that Moscow had stage managed the congress and that it was in line with the aims of the world peace movement. On that I can only state: If there are not a few similarities between the policy of the USSR and the course of an independent organization comprising medical experts from states of diverse social orders, then this is not our fault, but it seems to lie in the nature of things, the urgent desire of both for a lasting peace.

Our colleagues in the Western countries are confronted with another form of attack against our movement. In the GDR no one forbids the physicians from actively working for the aims of the IPPNW; in the West several physicians have experienced disadvantages in their medical or scientific development or have been given the sack because of such work.

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CSO: 2300/464

BRIEFS

NEW URANIA PRESIDENT--On 7 May, the presidium of URANIA unanimously elected at its 10th meeting Joachim Herrmann, member of the presidium of the GDR Academy of Sciences and director of the Central Institute for Ancient History and Archeology of the Academy as president of URANIA. Earlier they commemorated the deceased URANIA President Eberhard Leibnitz. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 May 86 p 2 AU]/12766

OUTGOING PHILIPPINE AMBASSADOR--On Tuesday [13 May], Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, received for a farewell visit Delfin R. Garcia, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of the Philippines. Horst Sindermann and Delfin H. Garcia advocated the continuation of the political dialogue between the two states and the development of bilateral relations for the benefit of the two peoples and in the interest of peace. [Excerpt] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 May 86 p 2 AU]/12766

EGYPTIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--On 9 May, Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, received Mustafa Ahmed Hannafi [spelling as published], ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the GDR, for the presentation of his credentials. In a subsequent talk Erich Honecker and the new ambassador stressed the interest of both states in expanding the mutually advantageous relations. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10-11 May 86 p 2 AU]/12766

CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH MOZAMBIQUE--A cultural working plan between the governments of the GDR and the People's Republic of Mozambique for the 1986-88 period was signed by Gerd Koenig, GDR deputy minister for foreign affairs, and Joao Carlos Beirao, deputy minister of education of Mozambique, in Berlin on 16 May. The working plan provides measures for deepening the cooperation in selected fields of the university sector, education, and culture. A main point is the sending of GDR advisers and lecturers to Mozambique and the education of Mozambique cadres in the GDR. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17-18 May 86 p 6 AU]/12766

U.S.-GDR SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT--An agreement on continuing the exchange of scientists from the GDR and the United States in the next 2 years was signed in New York by a delegation of the GDR Ministry for University and Technical School

Affairs and the U.S. Institution for Researchers' Exchange (IREX) on 27 May. The GDR delegation was headed by Guenter Heidorn, deputy minister for university and technical school affairs. During its several-day visit, the GDR delegation met for a constructive exchange of views with Rozanne Ridgway, assistant secretary of state for European affairs. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 May 86 p 2 AU]/12766

ECOLOGISTS INCREASE PROTEST ACTIVITIES--Ecologist groups become increasingly active in the GDR. After having demanded the abolition of people's-owned nuclear reactors, they protest now against "poisoned waste tourism" from the FRG and other West European countries to the GDR. They demand an "immediate stop of waste imports" for the Schoenberg waste deposit, because the economic advantage for the country does not justify the damage of nature and particularly drinking water. The new petition is supported by ecologist groups in Rostock and Grevesmuehlen. [Text] [Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 21 Jul 86 p 16 DW]/12766

NEW GUINEA-BISSAU AMBASSADOR RECEIVED--Berlin (ADN)--On Friday [2 May], Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Central Council, received Ensa Mahatma Djandy, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Guinea Bissau to the GDR, for the presentation of his credentials. The ambassador conveyed cordial greetings from Joao Bernardo Vieira, general secretary of the African Independence Party of Guinea and the Cape Verdes and chairman of the State Council of the Republic of Guinea Bissau, which were equally reciprocated by Erich Honecker. In the subsequent conversation preserving and securing peace were described in unison as the most important tasks of the present. The two interlocutors stated with satisfaction that the relations of friendship and cooperation that have developed in the anti-imperialist struggle are making an important contribution to this and that they are developing for the benefit of the two peoples. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3-4 May 86 p 2 AU]/12766

MOROCCAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Berlin, 23 Jun (ADN)--Opening a Moroccan Embassy in the GDR underlines his country's interest in further deepening bilateral relations with the GDR, Morocco's Ambassador Abdelmajid Bouab said in Berlin on Monday during a meeting with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, who received the diplomat to accept his credentials. The ambassador conveyed cordial greetings from head of state King Hassan II and an invitation to visit his country. Erich Honecker expressed thanks for the invitation and asked the ambassador to convey his best wishes to his majesty. The two sides concurred that safeguarding peace is the most important task of today. Erich Honecker emphasized that the GDR, together with the other socialist states, favors a sensible and realistic approach to solving the global and regional issues and problems. This had been again impressively demonstrated by the recent meeting of the Warsaw pact states. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1148 GMT 23 Jun 86 LD]/12766

URUGUAY, THAILAND ENVOYS RECEIVED--Berlin, 23 Jun (ADN)--The broad agreement of standpoints of the GDR and Uruguay concerning fundamental issues of the present was underlined in Berlin on Monday by Leslie Close Pozzo, the ambassador of Uruguay, and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State. Erich Honecker received the diplomat to accept his credentials. The two sides referred to the need to work jointly for the preservation of peace and the consolidation of international

security. They agreed to open up further scope in the development of the bilateral relations. On the same day, Erich Honecker received the ambassador of Thailand to the GDR, Bhadung Dhanyangkun, to accept his credentials. Erich Honecker and Ambassador Bhadung Dhanyangkun agreed that bilateral relations are developing for mutual benefit and advocated the development of cooperation between the two states for the benefit of their peoples and in the interest of peace. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1200 GMT 23 Jun 86 LD]/12766

CSO: 2300/462

ARMY ENCOURAGES YOUTHS' PATRIOTISM, NATIONAL AWARENESS

Defense, Culture Ministries Cooperate

Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 21 May 86 p 5

[Text] Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, Minister of Defense, and Bela Kopeczi, Minister of Culture, signed an agreement on Tuesday regarding further development of cooperation between the two cabinet ministries. The agreement signed in the Ministry of Culture stipulates the joint tasks in relation to national defense readiness of the student population in the area of public education and popular culture. (Hungarian Telegraph Agency)

Among other things, the heads of the cultural and defense ministries determined that, in spite of existing problems, the national defense education of the student population had developed favorably; based on our experience the patriotic and national defense curriculum has been successfully introduced during the 1981-82 academic year at the secondary schools. The modernized curriculum for national defense instruction in the institutions of higher education was also ready last year. The designers of the curricula--experts in the two ministries--took into account the character of instructional activity in universities and technical colleges, with special attention to the preparation of teachers.

In the interest of more demanding patriotic and national defense education, they are strengthening the moral and material incentives of teachers dealing with this topic. The relationship between the Hungarian Sport Federation for National Defense Clubs and the educational institutions has been made closer; the development of national defense specialization groups has been continued, the number of military theme-parks has been increased, and the educational-instructional work is being assisted with films.

In the future, the Ministry of Culture--through its institutions--will assume a greater role in the popularization of the military as a vocation. Experts on military career will be among the counselors in the career selection process. The Ministry of Defense, on the other hand, will provide more opportunity than previously for acquainting youth with the life of the troops, as well as life in the military academies and schools.

The heads of the two ministries consider it important to cooperate in educating youths who have not completed the eighth grade. The responsible organs in the Ministry of Defense will provide opportunities for instruction of elementary school students by teams especially organized for this purpose. At the same time, those who do not have any skills may participate in various courses of trade instruction.

Army Presents Transylvanian Dances

Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 29 May 86 p 4

[Excerpt] During recent years the box-office successes and open-air programs attended by huge crowds made the name of choreographer Ferenc Novak known well beyond the boundaries of his trade. Understandably, great interest preceded the premiere which the Art Ensemble of the Hungarian People's Army held this week at the Pest Municipal Concert Hall. During the first half of the two-part dance program--entitled "Enchanted Garden"--the director-creator chronicles in a suite form four centuries of Hungarian and Romanian songs and dances from Transylvania. And all of this is done in a way that a historical chronicle and "an example of humanity" emerges, providing a lesson for the present. . . Because the dances collected by Zoltan Kallos, the folkloristic-puritanical choreography of Laszlo Dioszegi, and the musical direction of Laszlo Rossa together illustrate that the Csango of Gyimes, the Romanian from the banks of the Kukullo or Maros, the Magyar from the Mezoseg, the Szekely from Haromszek, or the Transylvanian mountaineer live side by side in these regions, sharing a historical and geographical fate and relying on each other. It is absurd not to notice this, and it is inhuman to turn them against each other.

13201
CSO: 2500/299

PLANS TO REPRINT PRE-WAR ENCYCLOPEDIA ABANDONED

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 May 86 p 2

[Article: "They Won't Publish the Revai Encyclopedia"]

[Text] As it is known from articles which appeared in the press, the plan of Szepirodalmi Publishing House to publish in facsimile edition the 19-volume Revai Encyclopedia which appeared between 1911 and 1931 aroused heated debate. Among others, the NEPSZABADSAG also took a stand in opposition to this undertaking ("Lexikonra varva" [Waiting for the Encyclopedia], 85 Oct 5). Similarly to other opponents of the undertaking, we did not dispute the merits of the Revai encyclopedia in its own time, but we also pointed out that the encyclopedia which was begun 75 years ago and was completed 50 years ago had become obsolete in its most important respects and in the vast majority of its entries.

The fact that Hungarian book-publishing has turned toward the practice of reprinting one historical curiosity or another may be quite appropriate in given cases, but this may not be applied to a well-known encyclopedia, due to the nature and size of the publication. The publisher did not take into account the objections and counter-arguments, and the book distribution firms, in agreement with it, advertised pre-publication subscriptions.

As the head of the Chief Administrative Office for Publishers in the Ministry of Culture, Marton Tarnoc now informed the Hungarian Telegraph Agency: the plan to publish the encyclopedia, which the Chief Administrative Office had initially supported, has been changed, and the facsimile edition will not appear. The book distributors will repay the advances which had been accepted for the series. After it became obvious from the number of subscribers that many people were not purchasing the encyclopedia as a historical curiosity but rather for everyday use as a reference work, the judgment with regard to the undertaking had to be revised.

Alluding to this, Marton Tarnoc explained: the Chief Administrative Office for Publishers in cooperation with the publisher had individual volumes of the encyclopedia reexamined by experts who again performed a content analysis. On the basis of this, they determined that even though certain data which clarify the basis of human culture are still valid today, most of the entries do not meet today's position of science and that both its historical and ideological perspective is objectionable.

In the absence of a modern-day encyclopedia, the re-publication of the work could have exposed a wide range of readers to a reference series that is old-fashioned both in its contents and its ideas. Hungarian book publishing could not accept such responsibility. The Chief Administrative Office for Publishers erred when it did not correctly foresee the expected influence of the call for advance subscriptions. It would have been an even greater error if it had not learned from this mistake. An encyclopedia is only worth publishing in large numbers if it is suitable to the present period, reflects its spirit, and corresponds to today's scientific standards. The demand for such an encyclopedia should be satisfied as soon as possible, and it is necessary to make great efforts in this regard during the ensuing years, the head of the chief administrative office said in conclusion.

Beginning on Monday, May 26, the distribution firms will return the 200-forint advance payments. Each person may claim the sum in the bookstore in which he made the payment.

13201
CSO: 2500/306

PARTY ACTIVITIES CALENDAR 12-25 MAY 1986

Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish No 12, 4 Jun 86 p 19

[Unattributed report: "Party Chronicle -- 12-25 May 1986"]

[Text] Sessions of the Central Committee Politburo:

13 May

The Politburo:

-- considered a new report on the implementation of the resolution of the Ninth Plenum concerning letters and complaints addressed to party echelons and organizations;

-- evaluated the performance of the control system within the state and approved recommendations for its further streamlining and more effective coordination;

-- discussed the implementation of the resolution of the 19th Plenum concerning the role of the intelligentsia in the socialist development of Poland.

20 May

The Politburo:

-- discussed problems of housing construction and management;

-- evaluated the course and results of private talks with party members;

-- examined the status of preparations for the 10th PZPR Congress.

Conferences and Meetings:

13 May

-- Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Jozef Czyrek received a delegation of the Democratic Union of the Finnish People, headed by its

Chairman Esko Helle, during its sojourn in Poland at the invitation of the National Council of the PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth].

14 May

-- Under the chairmanship of Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Marian Wozniak a party-professional conference on the expansion of exports was held at the seat of the PZPR Central Committee.

-- A regular session of the Congress Commission Team was held to consider and draft proposals for amendments and revisions in the [PZPR] statute. The deliberations were chaired by Candidate Member of the Politburo and Secretary of the Central Committee Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak. The session was attended by the following members of the party leadership: Zofia Grzyb, Stanislaw Kalkus, Stanislaw Bejger, Jozef Baryla, and Jerzy Urbanski.

-- At the all-Polish conference of PRON activists in Warsaw the discussion so far of the draft Program and Theses for the 10th PZPR Congress was summed up. Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Jozef Czyrek delivered the concluding address.

15 May

-- The Commission for Representative Bodies and Self-Government under the Central Committee discussed the achievements so far in strengthening workforce self-government and assessed its own performance following the Ninth PZPR Congress. Its deliberations were chaired by Politburo Member Kazimierz Barcikowski.

-- The Commission for Appeals under the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress evaluated its performance with respect to considering appeals concerning membership in the PZPR as well as other requests submitted to the Ninth PZPR Congress. Its deliberations were chaired by its Chairman Henryk Jablonski.

20 May

-- The Presidium of Team 1 of the Congress Commission held a session to discuss proposals ensuing from the course so far of the pre-Congress discussion of the draft PZPR Program. The session was chaired by Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski.

21 May

-- The Presidum of the Congress Commission Team held a session on the drafting of a report on the activities of the Central Committee during the interval between the party congresses as well as on the implementation of the resolutions of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress.

-- Under the chairmanship of Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Tadeusz Porebski the Caucus of PZPR Deputies to the Sejm held a session. Problems of education and the course of the work on the draft of the youth decree were discussed.

-- Candidate Member of the Politburo and Secretary of the Central Committee Jan Glowczyk met with members of the Presidium of the National Council of the Trade Union of Printing Industry Employees, in connection with the coming holiday of comrades in the printing arts. The meeting was also attended by Director of the Propaganda Department under the Central Committee Bogdan Jachacz and Chairman of the Praca-Ksiazka-Ruch RSW [Workers' Cooperative Publishing House] Wieslaw Rydygier.

-- On the occasion of the Day of the Soviet Press the RSW Governing Board organized a meeting with Soviet correspondents accredited to Poland. Present were Jan Glowczyk and Director of the Information Department under the Central Committee Jerzy Lazarz. The meeting was also attended by Councilor-Minister Mieczyslaw Sienkiewicz from the Embassy of the USSR.

21-22 May

-- The Commission for Protecting Public Health and Environment under the Central Committee considered the ecological perils of atmospheric air and waters in the spas of Walbrzych Voivodship. Its deliberations were chaired by Politburo Member Stanislaw Opalko.

24 May

-- A joint session of Team 1 of the Congress Commission and the Ideology Commission under the Central Committee was held. A new version of the PZPR Program was discussed. The deliberations were chaired by Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski in the presence of the Politburo members Tadeusz Czechowicz and Marian Orzechowski.

-- The presidium of the Congress Commission Team held a session to consider and draft proposals for amendments and revisions in the PZPR Statute. The deliberations were chaired by Candidate Member of the Politburo and Secretary of the Central Committee Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak. The session was also attended by Candidate Member of the Politburo Czeslaw Kiszczak and Chairman of the CKKP [Central Party Control Commission] Jerzy Urbanski.

At Party Echelons and Organizations:

12 May

-- The Kielce Voivodship PZPR Committee evaluated the course so far of the pre-Congress campaign in the voivodship.

-- The Czestochowa Voivodship PZPR Committee discussed the course so far of the pre-Congress campaign and evaluated the state of economic and legal education in the region.

14 May

-- The Nowy Sacz Voivodship PZPR Committee approved materials for the voivodship pre-Congress conference.

-- The PZPR and ZSL [United Peasant Party] voivodship committees in Piotrkow Trybunalski discussed at a joint session tasks of resolving social and economic problems of the countryside. Materials for the voivodship pre-Congress conference were approved.

19 May

-- The Elblag Voivodship PZPR Committee discussed the course so far of the pre-Congress campaign and approved materials for the voivodship pre-Congress conference.

23 May

-- The Marian Kasprzak Museum of History of the Worker Movement opened the exhibition, "The Party, Its Congresses and Programs." The inauguration was attended by Politburo Member Stanislaw Kalkus and First Secretary of the Poznan Voivodship PZPR Committee Edward Lukasik.

Interparty Cooperation

5-14 May

-- Poland was visited by a delegation of the Department of Agriculture under the SEPD Central Committee, headed by Candidate Member of the SEPD Central Committee and Secretary of the Halle District SEPD Committee Helmut Morche. The delegation was received by PZPR Central Committee Secretary Zbigniew Michalek.

16 May

-- A delegation of the party authorities of Leningrad ended its sojourn on the Gdansk Seacoast.

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PRE-CONGRESS VOIVODSHIP CONFERENCES

Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish No 12, 4 Jun 86 pp 2,7

[Unattributed report: "Chronicle of Pre-Congress Voivodship PZPR Conferences"]

[Text] 13 May

-- The Pre-Congress Conference of the Silesian Military District [SOW] PZPR deliberated with the participation of: Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Tadeusz Porebski; Chief of the GZP WP [Main Political Directorate of the Polish Army] Division General Tadeusz Szacilo; Chief of the GZSB General of Arms Wojciech Baranski; and First Secretary of the Wroclaw Voivodship PZPR Committee Zdzislaw Balicki. The conference, during which delegates to the 10th Congress were elected, was chaired by First Secretary of the SOW PZPR Committee Colonel Stanislaw Grzasko.

14 May

-- In Warsaw was held the Pre-Congress PZPR Conference of the National Air Defense Forces [WOPK], with the participation of Candidate Member of the Politburo and Minister of National Defense General of Army Florian Siwicki. At the conference Minister F. Siwicki delivered an address. The conference, which was chaired by First Secretary of the WOPK PZPR Committee Colonel Piotr Muchowiecki, elected delegates to the 10th Congress.

15 May

-- The voivodship conference in Konin was held. It was attended by,among others: Politburo Member Albin Siwak; Candidate Member of the Politburo and Secretary of the Central Committee Jan Glowczyk; Director of the Propaganda Department under the Central Committee Bohdan Jachacz; and First Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission under the Council of Ministers Franciszek Kubiczek. It was chaired by First Secretary of the Konin Voivodship PZPR Committee Lech Ciupa. Twenty-eight delegates to the 10th PZPR Congress were elected.

-- The following participated in the conference of the Warsaw Military District [WOW]: Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Marian Wozniak; the deputy ministers of national defense General of Arms Tadeusz

Tuczapski and General of Arms Zbigniew Nowak; and Deputy Chief of GZP WP Brigade General Albin Zyto. First Secretary of the PZPR Committee at the WOW Colonel Leonid Bujan chaired. The conference elected delegates to the 10th PZPR Congress.

-- in Gdynia the pre-Congress party conference of the Navy deliberated. It was attended by, among others: Candidate Member of the Politburo and First Secretary of the Gdansk Voivodship PZPR Committee Stanislaw Bejger; CKKP [Central Party Control Commission] Member Division General Zygmunt Zielinski; and the Commander-in-Chief of the Navy Rear Admiral Piotr Kolodziejczyk. At the conference an address was delivered by Stanislaw Bejger. The conference, which was chaired by Captain Zenon Dudziak, elected delegates to the 10th PZPR Congress.

-- The following participated in the deliberations of the Air Force PZPR conference: Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski; Deputy Minister of National Defense General of Arms Antoni Jasinski, Commander-in-Chief of the Air Force Division General Pilot Tytus Krawczyc; and First Secretary of the Poznan Voivodship PZPR Committee Edward Lukasik. The conference, which was chaired by First Secretary of the PZPR Committee for the Air Force Colonel Marian Gasperowicz, elected delegates to the 10th PZPR Congress.

16 May

-- The voivodship pre-Congress conference in Zielona Gora deliberated. It was attended by, among others: Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Tadeusz Porebski. Also present was the Minister of Chemical and Light Industry Edward Grzywa. The conference, which was chaired by First Secretary of the Zielona Gora Voivodship PZPR Committee Zbigniew Nieminski, elected 28 delegates to the 10th PZPR Congress.

-- In Bydgoszcz was held the pre-Congress conference of the Pomeranian Military District. It was attended by, among others: Central Committee Secretary Jozef Baryla; Deputy Minister of National Defense and Chief of the General Staff of the Polish Army General of Arms Jozef Uzycki; Deputy Chief of the GZP WP Brigade General Tadeusz Kojder; and First Secretary of the Bydgoszcz Voivodship PZPR Committee Zenon Zmudzinski. At the conference, Central Committee Secretary Jozef Baryla delivered an address. Delegates to the 10th PZPR Congress were elected.

17 May

-- In Lodz was held the pre-Congress conference under the chairmanship of Politburo Member and First Secretary of the Lodz Voivodship PZPR Committee Tadeusz Czechowicz. It was attended by, among others: Politburo Member and Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner; Vice Chairman of the CKKP Wladyslaw Bemben; Director of the Socio-Occupational Department under the Central Committee Stanislaw Gabrielski; Minister of Chemical and Light Industry Edward Grzywa; and Minister of Construction and Territorial and Communal Economy Jozef Niewiadomski. The conference elected 53 delegates to the 10th PZPR Congress.

-- The voivodship conference in Przemysl was attended by, among others, Politburo members, Central Committee secretaries Marian Wozniak and Zofia Grzyb, as well as by Director of the Foreign Department under the Central Committee Ernest Kucza and Minister of Transportation Janusz Kaminski. The conference, which was chaired by First Secretary of the Przemysl Voivodship PZPR Committee Zenon Czech, elected 14 delegates to the 10th PZPR Congress.

-- The voivodship conference in Tarnow was attended by, among others: Politburo Member Stanislaw Opalko and Director of the Ideology Department under the Central Committee Wladyslaw Loranc. The conference, which was chaired by First Secretary of the Tarnow Voivodship PZPR Committee Wladyslaw Plewniak, elected 17 delegates to the 10th Congress.

-- The voivodship conference in Walbrzych was attended by, among others: Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Tadeusz Porebski; Vice Chairman of the CKKP Tadeusz Nowicki; Director of the Economic Department under the Central Committee Marek Holdakowski; and Minister of Mining and Power Industry Czeslaw Piotrowski. The conference, which was chaired by First Secretary of the Walbrzych Voivodship PZPR Committee Jozef Nowak, elected 26 delegates to the 10th Congress.

-- The Kalisz conference was attended by, among others: Candidate Member of the Politburo and Secretary of the Central Committee Jan Glowczyk; Chairman of the CKR [Central Party Audit Commission] Kazimierz Morawski; and Minister Konrad Tott. The conference, which was chaired by First Secretary of the Kalisz Voivodship PZPR Committee Jan Janicki, elected 32 delegates to the 10th Congress.

-- The Olsztyn conference was attended by, among others: Candidate Member of the Politburo and Secretary of the Central Committee Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak; Director of the Socio-Legal Department under the Central Committee Stanislaw Ciosek; and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Wlodzimierz Berutowicz. During the conference, Candidate Member of the Politburo and Secretary of the Central Committee Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak delivered an address. The conference, which was chaired by First Secretary of the Olsztyn Voivodship PZPR Committee Jan Laskowski, elected 30 delegates to the 10th Congress.

-- The Ciechanow conference was attended by, among others: Central Committee Secretary Jozef Baryla and Director of the Agriculture Department under the Central Committee Stefan Zawodzinski. The conference, which was chaired by First Secretary of the Ciechanow Voivodship PZPR Committee Kazimierz Paryszek, elected 19 delegates to the 10th Congress.

-- The Wloclawek conference was attended by, among others: Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski; Deputy Prime Minister Zbigniew Gertych; Director of the Office for Sejm Affairs under the Central Committee Edward Szymanski; and Minister of Labor, Wages and Social Welfare Stanislaw Gebala. The conference, which was chaired by First Secretary of the Wloclawek Voivodship PZPR Committee Krystian Luczak, elected 23 delegates to the 10th Congress.

-- The Leszno conference was attended by, among others: Central Committee Secretary Zbigniew Michalek; Director of the Office of Letters and Inspections

under the Central Committee Marian Kot; and Director of the Information Department under the Central Committee Jerzy Lazarz. The conference, which was chaired by First Secretary of the Leszno Voivodship PZPR Committee Stanislaw Sawicki, elected 19 delegates to the 10th Congress.

-- The Chelm conference was attended by, among others: Central Committee Secretary Waldemar Swirgon; Director of the Department of Culture under the Central Committee Witold Nawrocki; and Commanding Officer of the Militia Division General Jozef Bejm. The conference, which was chaired by First Secretary of the Chelm Voivodship PZPR Committee Alojzy Zielinski, elected 11 delegates to the 10th Congress.

19 May

-- The Siedlce conference was attended by: Politburo Member and Vice Chairman of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski; Deputy Prime Minister Zbigniew Gertych; and Director of the Office of Letters and Inspections under the Central Committee Marian Kot. The conference, which was chaired by First Secretary of the Siedlce Voivodship PZPR Committee Jerzy Swiderski, elected 21 delegates to the 10th Congress.

-- The Jelenia Gora conference was attended by, among others Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Tadeusz Porebski and Chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control Tadeusz Hupalowski. The conference, whose deliberations were chaired by First Secretary of the Jelenia Gora Voivodship PZPR Committee Jerzy Golis, elected 19 delegates to the 10th Congress.

-- The Bielsko Biala conference was attended by, among others, the Politburo members Central Committee Secretary Marian Wozniak and Albin Siwak. During the deliberations Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary M. Wozniak delivered an address. The conference, which was chaired by First Secretary of the Bielsko Biala Voivodship PZPR Committee Stanislaw Habczyk, elected 29 delegates to the 29th Congress.

-- The Ostroleka conference was attended by, among others: Candidate Member of the Politburo and Secretary of the Central Committee Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak; Director of the Economic Department under the Central Committee Marek Holdakowski; and Director of the Office for Religious Denominations Adam Lopatka. The conference, which was chaired by First Secretary of the Ostroleka Voivodship PZPR Committee Henryk Szablak, elected 13 delegates to the 10th Congress.

-- The Tarnobrzeg conference was attended by, among others: Central Committee Secretary Waldemar Swirgon; Vice Chairman of the CKR Waclaw Skoczylas; Director of the Department of Culture under the Central Committee Witold Nawrocki; and Minister of Finance Stanislaw Nieckarz. The conference, which was chaired by First Secretary of the Tarnobrzeg Voivodship PZPR Committee Janusz Basiak, elected 20 delegates to the 10th Congress.

20 May

-- The Lomza conference was attended by, among others: Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski; Director of the Socio-Occupational Department under the Central Committee Stanislaw Gabrielski; and Minister and Chief of the Office of the Council of Ministers Michal Janiszewski. The conference, which was chaired by First Secretary of the Lomza Voivodship PZPR Committee Mieczyslaw Czerniawski, elected 12 delegates to the 10th Congress.

-- The Sieradz conference was attended by, among others: Central Committee Secretary Zbigniew Michalek and Minister of Agriculture, Forestry, and Food Management Stanislaw Zieba. The conference, which was chaired by First Secretary of the Sieradz Voivodship PZPR Committee Janusz Urbaniak, elected 18 delegates to the 10th Congress.

21 May

-- The Gorzow Wielkopolski conference was attended by, among others, Politburo Member and Vice Chairman of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski and Minister for Youth Aleksander Kwasniewski. The conference, which was chaired by First Secretary of the Gorzow Wielkopolski Voivodship PZPR Committee Wiktor Kinecki, elected 20 delegates to the 10th Congress.

-- A party conference was held at the Central Institutions of the Ministry of National Defense [IC MON]. Its deliberations were attended by Candidate Member of the Politburo and Minister of National Defense Florian Siwicki. The Chief of the GZP WP Div Gen Tadeusz Szacilo. The conference, which was chaired by First Secretary of the IC MON PZPR Colonel Zdzislaw Jalczak, elected delegates to the 10th Congress.

-- The Lublin conference was attended by, among others, Central Committee Secretary Waldemar Swirgon. The conference, which was chaired by First Secretary of the Lublin Voivodship PZPR Committee Andrzej Szpringer, elected 34 delegates to the 10th Congress./

22 May

-- The Czestochowa conference was attended by, among others: Politburo Member Hieronim Kubiak, Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski, Member of the Council of State Wladyslaw Jonkisz [Honkisz], and the Minister of Mining and Machinery Industry Janusz Maciejewicz. The conference, which was chaired by First Secretary of the Czestochowa Voivodship PZPR Committee Jerzy Sypek, elected 32 delegates to the 10th Congress.

-- The Radom conference was attended by, among others: the Politburo members Marian Wozniak, Central Committee secretary, and Zofia Grzyb, as well as by the Vice Chairman of the CKKP Tadeusz Nowicki, the Vice Chairman of the CKR Waclaw Skoczylas, and the Director of the Department of Intraparty Management under the Central Committee Antoni Gorny. The conference, which was chaired by First Secretary of the Radom Voivodship PZPR Committee Bogdan Prus, elected 25 delegates to the 10th Congress.

-- The Plock conference was attended by, among others, Candidate Member of the Politburo and Secretary of the Central Committee Jan Glowczyk. The conference, which was chaired by First Secretary of the Plock Voivodship PZPR Committee Adam Bartosiak, elected 23 delegates to the 10th Congress.

-- The Suwalki conference was attended by, among others, Central Committee Secretary Jozef Baryla and Minister-Chief of the Office of the Council of Ministers Michal Janiszewski. The conference, which was chaired by First Secretary of the Suwalki Voivodship PZPR Committee Waldemar Berdyga, elected 17 delegates to the 10th Congress.

-- The Koszalin conference was attended by, among others, Central Committee Secretary Zbigniew Michalek and Director of the Socio-Legal Department under the Central Committee Stanislaw Ciosek. An address was delivered by Central Committee Secretary Z. Michalek. The conference, which was chaired by First Secretary of the Koszalin Voivodship PZPR Committee Eugeniusz Jakubaszek, elected 25 delegates to the 10th Congress.

23 May

-- The Kielce conference was attended by, among others, Politburo Member Jerzy Romanik, Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski, and Rector of the ANS [Academy of Social Sciences] Jarema Maciszewski. The conference, which was chaired by First Secretary of the Kielce Voivodship PZPR Committee Maciej Lubczynski, elected 44 delegates to the 10th Congress.

-- The Rzeszow conference was attended by, among others, Candidate Member of the Politburo and Secretary of the Central Committee Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak and Minister of Labor, Wages, and Social Welfare Stanislaw Gebala. The conference, which was chaired by First Secretary of the Rzeszow Voivodship PZPR Committee Franciszek Karp, elected 22 delegates to the 10th Congress.

-- The Torun conference was attended by, among others, Candidate Member of the Politburo Marian Orzechowski, CKR Chairman Kazimierz Morawski, and Director of the Office for Sejm Affairs under the Central Committee Edward Szymanski. The conference, which was chaired by First Secretary of the Torun Voivodship PZPR Committee Zenon Draminski, elected 29 delegates to the Congress.

24 May

-- The Poznan conference was attended by, among others: the Politburo members Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner and Stanislaw Kalkus, CKR Vice Chairman Jacek Trojanek, Director of the Chancellery of the Central Committee Secretariat Boguslaw Kolodziejczak, Minister of Science and Higher Education Benon Miskiewicz, and Minister-Director of the Office for Religious Denominations Adam Lopatka. The conference, which was chaired by First Secretary of the Poznan Voivodship PZPR Committee Edward Lukasik, elected 60 delegates to the 10th Congress.

-- The Piotrkow Trybunalski conference was attended by, among others, Politburo Member Zofia Grzyb, Candidate Member of the Politburo and Secretary of the Central Committee Jan Glowczyk, and Vice Chairman of the CKKP Wladyslaw

Bemben. During the deliberations an address was delivered by Candidate Member of the Politburo and Secretary of the Central Committee J. Glowczyk. The conference, which was chaired by First Secretary of the Piotrkow Trybunalski Voivodship PZPR Committee Stanislaw Kolasa, elected 26 delegates to the 10th Congress.

-- The Opole conference was attended by, among others, Politburo Member Hieronim Kubiak, Central Committee Secretary Zbigniew Michalek, and Deputy Premier and Chairman of the Planning Commission Manfred Gorzywoda. The conference, which was chaired by First Secretary of the Opole Voivodship PZPR Committee Eugeniusz Mroz, elected 43 delegates to the 10th Congress.

-- The Zamosc conference was attended by, among others: Politburo Member Stanislaw Opalko; Central Committee Secretary Waldemar Swirgon; Director of the Department of Culture under the Central Committee Witold Nawrocki; Minister of Construction and Communal and Territorial Economy Jozef Niewiadomski; Chairman of the Main Board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society Stanislaw Wronski; and Director of CKR Bureau Jozef Oleksy. The conference, which was chaired by First Secretary of the Zamosc Voivodship PZPR Committee Marian Wysocki, elected 17 delegates to the 10th Congress.

-- The Wroclaw conference was attended by, among others: Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Tadeusz Porebski; Director of the Department of Science, Education and Scientific-Technical Progress under the Central Committee Boguslaw Kedzia; Chairman of the Main Board of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth [ZSMP] Jerzy Szmajdzinski; Deputy Prime Minister Zbigniew Szalajda; and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Wlodzimierz Berutowicz. During the deliberations an address was delivered by Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary T. Porebski. The conference, which was chaired by First Secretary of the Wroclaw Voivodship PZPR Committee Zdzislaw Balicki, elected 41 delegates to the 10th Congress.

-- The Slupsk conference was attended by, among others, Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Marian Wozniak and Deputy Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda. The conference, which was chaired by First Secretary of the Slupsk Voivodship PZPR Committee Zygmunt Czarzasty, elected 22 delegates to the 10th Congress.

-- The Pila conference was attended by, among others, Candidate Member of the Politburo Gen of Army Florian Siwicki and Minister of Justice Lech Domeracki. The conference, which was chaired by First Secretary of the Pila Voivodship PZPR Committee Michal Niedzwiedz, elected 23 delegates to the 10th Congress.

-- The Bialystok conference was attended by, among others, Central Committee Secretary Jozef Baryla, Director of Agriculture Department under the Central Committee Stefan Zawodzinski, and Minister of Education and Upbringing Joanna Michalowska-Gumowska. The conference, which was chaired by First Secretary of the Bialystok Voivodship PZPR Committee Wlodzimierz Kolodziejuk, elected 26 delegates to the 10th Congress.

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PRIESTS REFUTE PERSONAL ALLEGATIONS IN GAZETA KRAKOWSKA ARTICLE

Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish No 18, 4 May 86 p 4

[Text] Jan Rem, in his article "Ballast" (GAZETA KRAKOWSKA of 4 April), twice mentioned a certain "Rev Zalewski." I gather from the context that it concerns me although the error in my surname and the lack of a first name makes identification difficult. In connection with this, I declare:

1. The existence of an "intra-church faction" inspired and supported by "a group of politically obsessive priests" is pure invention by Mr Rem. The suggestion that I have anything at all to do with this fictitious matter has as its goal setting me against church authorities. The ideological motives that guide the author of "Seansy Nienawisci" [Hate Sessions] are so universally familiar that they free me from the obligation to engage in polemics.

2. I know nothing to this day, officially or unofficially, about transfers from the parish of Our Lady Queen of Poland in Krakow to Wola Justowska.

Incidentally I would like to explain with regard to other information that in recent years I have not attempted to take a trip abroad, nor have I been encouraged by anyone to do so. I last attempted to obtain a passport in June 1983 when I was directed to studies in Rome by Cardinal Franciszek Macharski. This trip did not materialize because of a denial by passport authorities.

Rev Tadeusz Zaleski

Dear Editor:

Please publish my letter in connection with Jan Rem's libel of me as to directing offensive language at government officials during a sermon.

Jan Rem, in his article "Ballast," published on 5-6 April in TRYBUNA LUDU and reported in the party press throughout Poland, offered information that on 26 March 1986 in the church on Grunwaldzka Street in Przemysl I directed offensive language (scoundrels, volksdeutsche) at government officials during my sermon.

This information is untrue. I declare that I have never been in Przemysl and that I spent the entire day of 26 March in Lublin, to which I have witnesses.

Rev Leon Pietron
Marchlewskiego 11/7, Lublin

12776
CSO: 2600/485

PRIEST NOT TO BE PROSECUTED FOR ACCUSATIONS AGAINST SEJM

Warsaw PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI in Polish No 18, 4 May 86 p 4

[Text] Last December the public was informed about the commencement of criminal proceedings against Rev Marian Golabek (Kielce diocese) on a charge of accusing members of the District Election Committee No 4 in Sokolniki of falsifying elections to the Sejm.

In the course of the proceedings it was established, according to the Provincial Prosecutor's office in Czestochowa that "Rev Marian Golabek conducted an individual survey relating to voter turnout on 13 October 985 in the Sejm elections. Acolytes designated by the priest distributed pieces of paper among those participating in the mass and those participating in the election on 13 October 1985 were to fold the papers and throw them into another box. On 27 October 1985, during the 10 and 11 a.m. masses, Rev Marian Golebek announced that only 38 percent of eligible voters took part in voting on Sejm election day in district No 4 in Sokolniki. He then said that the election had been falsified. . . ."

Meanwhile, the prosecutor's office said, "there were 693 eligible voters in district No 4 in Sokolniki and 586 valid votes were cast for the national as well as the regional rolls, which constitutes 84.5 percent."

During Rev Marian Golabek's introduction to the investigation's documents, he filed a statement that it was not his intent to humiliate or slander anyone, especially the members of the election commissions, [----] [Law of 31 July 81 on the control of publications and exhibits art 2, item 6 (DZIENNIK USTAW No 20, item 99 amended 1983 DZIENNIK USTAW No 44, item 204)].

As a result of that statement the prosecutor's office acknowledge that since it satisfied those wronged and since conducting initial proceedings in this matter "will affect the suspect disciplinarily," the public interest does not require an indictment by the prosecutor's office in this matter.

The result of this position was a waiver of prosecution in the matter by the Provincial Prosecutor's Office in Czestochowa, In the grounds for the decision, it was also noted that since a significant amount of time had passed since election day and developing stabilization and normalization of socio-political life in Poland, despite attempts to disrupt it, affected the

decision. On the other hand, election committee members were told that if they see fit, they could press charges on their own behalf within 14 days. However, the interested parties did not exercise their opportunity.

15 April 1986

Rev Stanislaw Surma
Director, Diocesan Press Office

12776
CSO: 2600/485

ZNAKI CZASU FIRST ISSUE OVERVIEWED IN CATHOLIC WEEKLY

Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish No 21, 25 May 86 p 3

[Text] The first issue of a quarterly magazine called ZNAKI CZASU, edited in Paris and Vienna and published by the Pallotine Fathers noted center, "Centre du Dialogue," has reached Poland. In the introductory editorial article we read, "Many Polish periodicals are published in the West, but there is none that would present the life and line of conduct of the church in Poland. . . . We want to study and present to readers signs of the time peculiar to modern Polish reality. It is an urgent necessity to show social and economic conditions in Poland, our technological regression in the light of the new scientific-technological revolution in the world, the drastic ecological threat to the country and the state of Polish culture."

An interview with Cardinal Jozef Glemp by Andrzej Micewski opens the issue. In the interview the primate takes this position on the new publishing initiative: "Personally I set great store by the birth of a new religious social magazine that is to be published outside Poland and speak to the masses of Poles spread across the globe. . . . The magazine will be addressed first of all to Catholics and so will be based on the wisdom of the church, the ample teachings of the Holy Father and the instructions of the Polish Episcopate. From this background, discerning writers can extract the exceptionally interest reality of Polish life, a dynamic often precedent-setting reality, one that is interesting in its future development."

The next 180 pages are made up of a statement by Dr. Erhard Burk, vice-mayor of Vienna, on Austro-Polish ties, a short essay by Rev Michal Czajkowski on making pilgrimages and hitherto unpublished excerpts from the diary of professor Waclaw Borowy from the year 1945.

The longest text, with 30 pages, is a study by Ludwik Dorn entitled, "Solidarity's Times: People-Ideas-Programs." This text will undoubtedly arouse much controversy and polemics since it is written in an almost lampooning tone, focusing almost exclusively on issues of personal conflicts within the National Committee, as if one could evaluate and describe a great social movement in terms of the opinion, ambitions or personal traits of a few or few-score people. Moreover, the very presentation of the actors in the drama and the arbitrary attribution to them of opinions with which they would disagree completely will certainly provoke numerous objections.

Andrzej Micewski's article on the historical traditions of Polish Catholicism is also devoted to recent history, although more broadly expressed. The article by Rev Andrzej Zuberbier entitled "Twenty Years After the Council" deals directly with church issues.

The section "From the Documents of the Conference of the Polish Episcopate" surely promises to be the most interesting. For the editors correctly in their introduction that authentic documents always have the most persuasive power. Although the documents offered in ZNAKI CZASU are presented only in excerpts, we learn much from them about the everyday, persistent church efforts and initiatives, not known to the general public, in individual and social matters.

[----] [Law of 31 July 81 on the control of publications and exhibits, Art 2, item 6 (DZIENNIK USTAW No 20, item 99 amended 1983 DZIENNIK USTAW No 44, item 204)].

A comprehensive document entitled "Data on the State of the National Environment and Proposals for Counteracting Ecological Catastrophe" has a distinct nature. I was drafted by a group established on the initiative of Krakow's "Znak" Association and TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY and delivered to the primate of Poland.

Poetry by Rev Janusz S. Pasiew and a sketch by Ryszard Przybylski are presented in the quarterly's literary section.

Concluding the issue are book reviews, including a sharp critique of the newest entry by Jan Dobraczynski, "Anna's Children," entitled "Bad Legacy" and polemics with Parish KULTURA entitled "Aversion or Something More."

The editorial staff of the magazine, which for now will be published as a quarterly and perhaps eventually as a monthly, is composed of Andrzej Micewski, Rev Zenon Modzelewski, Danuta Szumska and Rev Stanislaw Turek. The address is 15 rue Surcouf 75007 Paris.

As the staff emphasizes in the introduction, the magazine is being published thanks to the support of the primate of Poland, Cardinal Jozef Glemp.

12776
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ATTACK ON HEALTH CARE, GOVERNMENT REBUTTED IN PZPR DAILY

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 May 86 p 5

[Text] During "Christian Culture Days" organized in Lancut, Dr. Zofia Kuratowska gave a lecture entitled "Medical Ethics and the Culture of Interpersonal Relations."

After a non-controversial introduction devoted to ethics, which in the case of doctors must be of the highest order, after the obvious statement that " one should perhaps expect more from doctors than life, namely giving back to the sick person, to a disabled person the feeling of faith in himself," the speaker got down to specifics.

She discussed shortcomings, weaknesses, defects, deficiencies and represensible incidents in the health service (i.e., overcrowding in the hospitals, roaming through clinics, waiting for tests, etc.), repeating what is known to practically everyone from reading the press, from numerous television and radio programs.

All of this served Dr. Kuratowska as a basis for formulating a conclusion about the reason for this state of affairs.

". . .I will say it briefly. The reason for all this is the system, the organization in which the principle of free medical care universally available to all supposedly prevails. Everything that the PRL is after 40 years is a contradiction of these principles. . . . In this entire system there does not exist the notion of respect for the individual, respect for human dignity. Everything that takes place is somehow directed against the individual, against his interests. . . . The government sees people as a shapeless mass whom they can scorn. Unfortunately this leaves its mark on the people. Why are we treated badly in the stores? Not just because 40 years after the war a humuliating rationing system has been introduced. . . but also because the people working in the stores succumbed to the system in which everyone scorns everyone else. It is undoubtedly in the interest of those who govern us that we mutually disrespect one another. . . . The government has not trust at any level, no trust in its citizens, and this is the scourge of our system. . . ."

From this extensive quote, one can see clearly that although the speech "was to be about medical ethics," suddenly it was about sgore, unpleasant sales

clerks and rationing. More important, the conclusions were not about health care personnel, but the state, not about ethics, but about politics.

The point is not that Dr. Zofia Kuratowska doesn't like the socio-political system of People's Poland, which she has publicly disclosed many times. The essence of the matter is in the integrity, logic and honesty of her arguments.

I would be prepared to give Dr. Kuratowska not a horse and livery but a "little Fiat" if she could prove that it is the system (not a personal, individual attitude that is manifested in rudeness, indifference and greed) that is to blame for well known--and constantly condemned publicly)--shortcomings and unsatisfactory incidents in Polish health care.

I'm prepared to give Dr. Kuratowska a raise if she can point to even one government status, order or decree whose rules serve to "scorn the people," overlook or limit the interests of citizens who want to use health care services.

In further arugments, Dr. Kuratowska explained that "lack of trust." According to her, it appears in the obligation to provide medical certificates with copies. In the doctor's opinion, medical confidentiality is violated here because the statistical number of the disease is noted on form L4. As Z. Kuratowska assumes, some clerk naturally has nothing better to do than decipher the code and tell everyone what Mr. Y and Mrs. X are suffering from.

A world full of honest people would be paradise indeed. Unfortunately people are different. There are cheaters and swindlers among us. Thus the certificates, documentation, opinions and copies of form L4. One section of the department notes the release, and there must be some document authorizing the benefit payment, there must be some track in the medical documentation. Dr. Kuratowska knos this, but pretends to be naive.

Parenthetically, if the church requires engaged couples (believers, presumably honest!) to produce certificates signed by their paster certifying pre-marital confession, is this also a lack of trust in the individual and the human eing? Does one apply one standard to verification when the verifier wears a white smock and another when he wears a cassock?

The apprehension about deciphering of coded statistical numbers by unauthorized persons should be treated as fiction.

But seriously now. No one, truly no one, is happy with the situation in which medical care finds itself in Poland. The shortage of drugs, problems in clinics and hospitals, the shortage of personnel is written and talked about constantly. The statement contained in the Proposals at the PZPR's 10th Congress shows that there are shortages and deficiencies.

"The basic goal in the field of public health care will be to assure people fully accessible medical care through basic clinical and hospital service. Above all, we should strive for improvement in the level and standard of preventive and remedial services in the next five years, raising medical care for children, youth and families to a higher level. . . , development of

various forms of home care for the chronically ill and handicapped, decisive counteraction of the manifestations of social pathology. To ensure effective realization of these goals, further development of medical education is anticipated, along with development of the material base of health care services, including 25,000 hospital beds in the next 5 years, improvement in the supply of drugs and medical and equipment. . . ."

Party inspiration and activity, government programs and work aim for a rapid, radical improvement of the situation. Improvements thanks to investments, increased production, imports, adding personnel and ensuring them better working conditions and raising the profession standard and--also important--living standard of health care employees.

Dr. Kuratowski has one universal remedy for all complaints. Because the system is to blame for everything, reasoning logically, it is enough to change the system!

And immediately we will have exceptional medical care and a joyful health care service. Everyone will be pleasant, sober, industrious and exceptionally well-educated. There will be huge hospitals, one patient to a room with three nurses, there will be plenty of drugs and equipment. Immediately and gratis. From where?

People with attitudes similar to Dr. Kuratowska reply that an answer is secondary. First matters must be settled with the system.

Incidentally it is worth comparing the doctor's speech during "Christian Culture Days" with the contents of an important document. In his pastoral letter of 8 April 1982 the primate of Poland wrote:

"Understanding, in my opinion, is adoption of a joint model of our Motherland within the existing state framework. We will not quarrel about a name. We want to agree on an ideal of a Motherland which, as the mother of all Poles, would be organized in lawful, just, democratic, tolerant statehood. . . ."

In Lancut Dr. Kuratowski, in appearing at a function sponsored by the church, unequivocally condemned "the existing state framework." And no one objected to that. . . .

Venom was not and will not be a universal remedy. Obstinacy, hostility and slander will not put the health care service, which we all care about, back on its feet. Does Dr. Kuratowska care about it too?

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INTERNAL AFFAIRS GENERAL ON SENTENCING, PENAL INSTITUTIONS

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 8 May 86 pp 3, 6

[Interview with General Lucjan Czubinski, vice-minister of internal affairs, by Aleksander Checko; date and place not specified: "A Somewhat Idealistic Look at Punishment"]

[Text] [Question] Sir, you had stated at one meeting that one can and should punish criminal acts but that the fight with the problem itself will not be solved. One must above all prevent crime and not exclusively believe in the repressive measures of punishment which has been refuted by reality, correctly I should add.

[Answer] Recently passed laws which will exist for 3 years do in fact foresee harsh legal penalties for some crimes. Initiating a change in the penal code and legal procedure was, however, necessary. This was confirmed by statistics as well as by public opinion calling for a more intense fight against serious crime. One could not ignore these calls for change.

[Question] But there are opponents to this, asking--what is the sense in instituting a change? Some criticize the courts for blatantly handing out different verdicts for similar cases pointing to the incommensurability of the punishment to the committed act.

[Answer] Are we then to aim at cutting back on verdicts? I know that at times they are harsh, yet they fit within the boundaries drawn by legislators. Furthermore, this may sound like a truism, but there really are no two identical cases in court. In every case, there are hidden different characteristics of the perpetrator, different circumstances for the committed act. In light of this, press releases may sometimes mislead by not providing the full scope of the case.

But it is also important to ask ourselves at this time whether these criticisms dominate. A crime, for which punishment must be meted out, is not committed, after all, through anothers coercion. What is important, however, is to ask ourselves who is doing the criticizing and why he raises these questions and with whom and with what he sympathizes.

[Question] I had something more radical in mind. Broad powers to arrest, automatic use of revocatory powers by magistrates are subsequent charges repeatedly brought to our attention. Sir, what are your views on this?

[Answer] First, I know that the problems which you are discussing are being closely examined by the Ministry of Justice and General Prosecutor's Office. As a result of plaintiff retrials, and also for the benefit of the offender, a certain part of them will be corrected through the proceedings of the court of the second instance or in the course of special retrials.

I agree that even on the basis of today's somewhat strict laws, an arrest should be made only after examination of all the facts, especially, when other preventive measures can be taken. On the other hand, if there is an instance when the suspect committed a felony or an offence causing the coutnry to sustain heavy economic losses or when this is an habitual offender, then it is no wonder that an arrest is made.

[Question] Lately, there has been much discussion on the problems connected with punishment. Optimists say that the crime rate is falling. Are they correct?

[Answer] In 1985, there indeed appeared a certain drop in the number of penal cases, especially those which come under the episodic law of 10 May 1985. The first months of 1986 confirm this trend. As is evident, the law fulfills a preventive role which was its intent. It is unfortunate that a number of opponents to the law will not admit this. However, let us not forget that the crime rate in Poland is 50 percent higher than it was in the late 1970's. Furthermore, while praising the positive trends, we should also not forget that the law allowing for radical measures to be taken against perpetrators of certain crimes will only be in effect for 3 years. If we do not take advantage of this time to work on crime prevention and on eliminating the causes for bad behavior, if we continue to believe that we can fight crime with laws alone, then I ask where will we be when this law expires in 1988? We cannot allow for such an attitude. That is why we place so much emphasis on crime prevention.

[Question] The Council of Ministers' committee for the observance of the law, public order and social discipline, of which you are vice-chairman, submitted a white paper on crime. Does it contain a formula for law and order?

[Answer] It contains several proposals regarding both crime and factors widely accepted as causing criminal behavior. The report represents an objective compendium of knowledge on the role of the state and law in initiating a battle against negative social behavior. This type of document is the first of its kind in Poland. It is not a report having a subsequent act or campaign in mind. Its purpose is to initiate a systematic battle against bad behavior.

[Question] Is there a chance today for the state to realize a stable and clear penal policy without calls for hasty and dramatic steps?

[Answer] I had exactly this in mind while speaking of the need for action during this present, more tranquil period. Maybe not today, but soon we must take a closer look at our legislation. At times the statute-books have been doubled by enacted penal rules in various detailed laws. Legal order will be determined by the quality of the laws and the intelligence with which they are applied, rather than by quantity. This is a well-known and proven fact.

What other issues are being considered by the committee? It is still too early to discuss this in detail but I am convinced of the need for the changes and transformations awaiting us--this also applies to penal law. We are standing at a crossroads and should consider a more cohesive outlook leading to a broader penal policy as well as improved rules to define crime and criminal liability.

[Question] How is this to be done?

[Answer] By using various means, but each--due to the range of problems and scale of proposed changes--would require a more thorough analysis. However, laws limiting suspended prison sentences and the possibility to repeal an order for temporary arrest of some criminals will undoubtedly be withdrawn after their 3 year enforcement.

[Question] And what about the problem of penal institutions, their periodic overcrowding? Sir, what solutions do you propose?

[Answer] One of them is to find an appropriate relation between enforced fines and imprisonment. Many individuals are unaware that as a result of not paying fines imposed by courts and councils, a good number of offenders find themselves in jail.

In most cases, the problem does not entirely stem from individual insolvency rather than from their inability to meet penalties due to imprisonment. It is possible to force payment of a fine from them and force them to go to jail. But this is not done since it is simpler to just sign an order substituting imprisonment for the fine. This is bad practice.

Besides, laws passed on 10 May 1985, which are so readily criticized and evaluated one-sidedly by some, made it possible for a broader application of the beneficial conditional early release of some jailed individuals. They also opened the way for a broader application of limited freedom, rather than incarceration as a punishment.

[Question] Judges do not want to pass this sentence for they say that it is unrealistic. Enterprises employing those sentenced to this punishment defend themselves against hiring them.

[Answer] The issue of carrying out this sentence, though important, cannot hide the main idea it holds. The punishment of limited freedom is advantageous for it does not isolate the offender nor does it place him in a similar situation as a person deprived of freedom. It allows him an opportunity for

reeducation through work, among people living normal lives. Education is the law's chief underlying value. If, however, the offender forgets this and again breaks the law, then that is his affair. If on the other hand, it is the organ meting out justice, then this must be as a result of a misunderstanding.

[Question] Sir, do you feel that this form of punishment can be expanded?

[Answer] Yes. I believe that in the future, exactly this form of punishment should become one commonly pronounced by the courts. On the condition that there must ensue an improvement in its execution. We can influence this.

[Question] Can prosecution take other courses?

[Answer] Yes, though as I have stated, they are still in a sphere of theoretical deliberation. First we must continue to prevent a serious increase in criminal offences.

[Question] Please give us an example.

[Answer] We can, among other things, consider the institution of principles based on "tiered" prosectuion. It would apply a gradual intensification of repressive measures against offenders, depending on the gravity of the crime committed. Can we not restrict an individual guilty of causing a minor car accident for the first time to the payment of a fine or hand the case over to a body of citizens having jurisdiction over minor offences instead of taking the matter to court? Not till the second or third offence do we take the case to court. Here too we must first take more lenient steps and only later increase the penalty. Of course we are speaking of less serious acts and not about felony or other crimes, as for instance, those against the state and citizens for which the legal system will continue to consistently and severely prosecute and punish.

Moreover, we should also see the need for a greater variety of court sentences; reduction in rank to a soldier, forfeiture of a teaching post to a professor, expulsion to a student or loss of state honors. These are often as distressing as a prison term and even more effective.

[Question] Sir, do you believe that this will ever happen?

[Answer] It will not be immediate or widely practiced, but it will exist. I am convinced of it. Besides, the prevailing criminal code does provide certain precedential expedients and substitutions for such laws. For instance, there does exist a law for social guarantees, for conditional discontinuation of a case; in the military, some acts can be prosecuted only on the suggestion of an officer, etc. Therefore, why should it come as a shock to have a person, who committed a misdemeanor that some communities disapprove, placed into a rehabilitation program instead of mobilizing the state machine and throwing the person in jail? Is this not the most direct, most natural form of social self-defense and self-organization?

I know that such a vision, compared to what presently exists, may seem idealistic. I also know that it demands increased social activism and public responsibility. But there are signs pointing to its attainability. There does exist and function a representative organ, self-government, cooperation among communities. The performance of social organizations and professional unions is gradually improving. The entire organizational-legal structure was created precisely in order to allow society to look after the morality of its members with state intervention to be used only as a second resort, to supplement, to assist. Such a course for development marks the socialist relationships existing in our country. It is also a result of the proposed PZPR program prepared for the 10th Congress.

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BUREAUCRACY FAULTED FOR LOST EXPORT SALES

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 10-11 May 86 p 8

[Article by Kazimierz Bolinski first published in KIERUNKI: "Too Many Cook's Helpers"]

[Text] "We are experiencing a difficult economic situation. The repayment of a heavy debt is choking us; therefore, it would seem reasonable to do everything possible to increase exports.

Meanwhile, a vegetable wholesaler from France places a call to the Foreign Trade Enterprise [PHZ] "Polcoop" at the Agricultural Cooperative Center [CRS]. He would like to discuss the purchase of a large quantity of chicory. Nothing comes of this, for the director was not in and workers were not permitted to even speak with "strangers" from outside the foreign trade department.

We are one of the largest producers of potatoes in the world. "Yano," a Polish company in the FRG, has for many years gotten calls for french fries from "McDonalds," which has the largest number of fast-food restaurants in the world. Nothing has come of this. Apparently, we do not have the right variety of potato fit to make french fries. There is also a need for potato processing plants. Instead, we have institutes concerned with cultivating the potato and a harvest close to 37 million tons.

It seems that the main reason for all this lies with an overabundant bureauracy. There are countries with an enormous export turnover; for instance the FRG, which have no ministries for foreign or domestic trade. All economic activity is directed by one department. This is how it was in our country right after the war--one minister was the decision maker for industry and trade and managed to coordinate this quite well.

An old, wise proverb states: "There where cooks abound, nothing to eat is to be found." We definitely have too many "cooks" and "cook's helpers" in our export kitchen. They are mixing a watery soup--with no hard currency calories."

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BRIEFS

PRIVATE SATELLITE TV VENTURE--Last year, Szczecin small businessman Zdzislaw Zniniewicz started producing antennas designed to receive TV programming relayed by satellite. The 1.5 meter dish antennas make it possible to pick up a total of around 30 programs broadcast by various television stations, as relayed by two satellites. In the near future the Szczecin firm "Svensat" will start producing smaller diameter (around 90 cm) dish antennas that have been modified to pick up programs from the new generation of satellites. The cost of one of these antennas together with a converter is as of right now more than we can afford and amounts to around $1,500. This financial obstacle will undoubtedly be reinforced by regulations issued by the Ministry of Communications concerning rules governing the issuance of licenses permitting the reception of satellite TV programs. In the meantime all of the antennas made in Szczecin are destined for the Swedish market anyway. [Text] [Poznan WPROST in Polish No 27, 6 Jul 86 p 31] /9604

CSO: 2600/563

WRITERS, DEFENSE MINISTRY OFFICIALS ATTEND LITERARY GATHERING

Bucharest ROMANIA LITERARA in Romanian No 27, 3 Jul 86 p 2

[Article by V.B. entitled: "Paths of Glory"]

[Text] The writers and the army; the army and literature; literature and the defenders of the nation; literature and the development of moral-political traits of the soldiers; socialist patriotism, profound love for the people, for the building of socialism and communism in Romania, profound devotion to the Romanian Communist Party and its Secretary General, the President of the Republic, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu--these were the themes of the literary gathering organized at the Central House of the Army by the leadership of the Ministry of National Defense and the Writers Union.

In the presence of the minister of national defense, Comrade Colonel-General Vasile Milea, and the deputy minister, Comrade Lieutenant-General Dr. Ilie Ceausescu, who were joined on the Presidium by Dumitru Radu Popescu, President of the Writers Union, Eugen Barbu, George Balaita, Ion Dodu Balan and Constantin Toiu, basic cadres of the army as well as many writers, members of writers associations from Bucharest and from around the country, war veterans and participants, over the years, in important acts of documentation of Romanian soldiers' glorious struggles in the liberation of the homeland and on the great socialist construction sites, active collaborators of the Military Publishing House, attended the meeting of 20 June 1986.

Emphasizing in their remarks the fact that love of country is the basic feeling that ties writers to military life, the minister of national defense, Colonel-General Vasile Milea and the president of the Writers Union, Dumitru Radu Popescu pointed out, at the same time, that writers themselves are and have been soldiers of the nation, and that the tradition of armed struggle for independence and sovereignty is among the most vivid in our nation's history, the glory of many a creative person having been won not only on the field of art but also on the field of battle. Today--it was emphasized--literature is an active front on which the activity of securing the necessary victories of peaceful development continues with passion and steadfastness.

The writers present at the literary gathering evoked in their remarks impressive pages both from the struggle for national liberation and from the epoch of the building of socialism and communism in our country. Many of these writers have included in their literary works deeds of heroic labor on the great building sites which have contributed, during the Nicolae Ceausescu Era, to the building of projects of the highest importance to the entire history of our nation's construction activity--the Danube-Black Sea canal, the Transfagaras Highway, the Bucharest Metro, the Bucharest Civic Center, new cities and enterprises all over the country, important irrigation works, electric and hydroelectric power plants....

The paths evoked during the meeting--paths leading to places where heavy fighting for social and national liberation took place as well as paths towards building a new life in our ancestral land--are the glorious and victorious paths of our people in its noble effort to accomplish a millenium-old goal: freedom, independence, sovereignty and peace on the entire planet.

Thus, our writers eulogized the two vital dimensions of our army of today: the constant preparedness to defend our territorial integrity and the enthusiastic work done towards building great industrial and socio-cultural edifices all across the country.

The dialogue was an opportunity to stimulate literary work inspired by the combat traditions of our country's soldiers, to enrich the cultural-artistic heritage of our army with new works of value, meant to contribute to the patriotic and revolutionary education of youths doing their duty under the flag. Similarly, several specific methods of cooperation between the writers and the army were brought to light: documentation trips, meetings with soldiers from various units, with military cadres and with students of officer candidate schools; the preparation of certain literary works--novels, plays, books of poetry, documentaries and screen plays--inspired by the life and noble works of our nation's defenders. In the course of this gathering, the participants expressed their sincere and profound loyalty to the great building goal of the people, giving voice to the resolve to contribute--through solid preparedness to defend the nation and through strong involvement in the process of material and intellectual creativity--for the implementation of the party program and the valuable instructions of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu concerning the building of a multilaterally developed, socialist society and the advancement of Romania towards communism.

/8309
CSO: 2700/233

LOW SERBIAN BIRTHRATE; NEED FOR IMPROVEMENT SUGGESTED

LD210138 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0522 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Summary] Belgrade, 20 July (TANJUG)--Natural population growth has been falling steadily in Serbia for a number of years, with birthrates lower only in Vojvodina and Croatia. The birthrate in Serbia is 3.7 per thousand, and the Serbian assembly recently noted that the resolution on family planning adopted three years ago has failed to yield the desired results. This is not surprising, given that doctors in Serbia carry out 158,000 abortions every year, compared to 80,000 births.

Infant mortality is also high, especially in certain areas, with the Juzna Morava region having 41 infant deaths per thousand every year.

The Serbian assembly has urged better implementation of health care measures, especially those relating to women and children such as medical checkups for women, prenatal clinics, contraception and family planning counseling services, systematic checkups for children under school age, and so on. Half of the communities in Serbia have no clinic for schoolchildren and young people, and there are no counseling centers for pregnant women in 85 communities. A special program must therefore be drawn up to reduce infant mortality.

The increased number of induced abortions demands a review of implementation of the law on conditions regulating abortion, and of all methods of family planning.

Other suggestions include increased family allowances for a second and third child in areas with low birth rates, and a review of the taxation policy and prices for children's clothing and footwear.

/12913
CSO: 2800/321

EDUCATION SYSTEM RESTRUCTURING ANTICIPATED BY 2000

West Berlin IWE TAGEDIENST in German No 96, 25 Jun 86 pp 1-2

/Article datelined IWE Berlin 25 Jun 86: "'Restructuring' in GDR Education"/

/Text/ The scholarly journal of the Central Institute for Trade Schooling, which is published in East Berlin, has predicted a "restructuring" of the GDR educational system's "primary" efforts. The institute anticipates a further decline in the overall number of preschoolers, pupils, apprentices and students by the year 2000 due to demographic reasons: the number will reach about 3.2 million, as opposed to 3.6 million in 1980 and 4 million in 1975. While about 2.58 million pupils were attending the 10-grade school in 1975, for example, the number was only about 1.9 million in 1985. The number of pupils in the extended secondary school, which offers a diploma qualifying one for university study, will drop from a 1975 figure of about 49,000 to about 39,000 by 1995. The number of apprentices starting trade schooling each year has already fallen from 231,000 in 1980 to 143,000 in 1985, and will level off at 190,000 by the turn of the century. The number of students in technical college will also "drop significantly" by the year 2000, but the journal states it is to be assumed that the number of university level students will rise as a result of "restructuring." While the volume of training for children and young people will clearly diminish overall, the growth process in education will, according to the journal, continue in the area of adult trade school training. The scholarly journal expects a "great increase" in work-oriented continuing education, "which will reach a previously unknown qualitative significance and quantitative dimension." The national economy's requirements for qualifications, in conjunction with the continuing infusion of key technologies, may "be satisfied less and less in the future by providing new cadres, and more by planning restructuring of the course of advanced training." At the same time, according to prognosis, educational opportunities afforded foreigners for training and advanced training, including the export of training, may increase in importance. In the journal's view, these changes call for thorough rethinking of continued development in education.

/12228
CSO: 2300/452

SEVERE TEACHER SHORTAGE; PENSIONERS FILL POSTS AT LOWER PAY

Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 7 May 86 p 7

[Article by Szabolcs Szunyogh.]

[Excerpts] As evidenced by the photoduplicated call for help addressed to our editorial staff, the shortage of teachers in Pest County is on the verge of being tragic. Obvious among the causes is the attraction of Budapest, the frequent and at times quite severe educational problems of youths living in an urban agglomeration, as well as the nationwide shortage of money for educational purposes. But the very bad supply of teachers here makes Pest County ideal ror more closely examining the question of utilizing retirees.

We Can't Give Up On Them

In conjunction with utilizing instructors and teachers who are retired or are of retirement age, two extreme points of view exist among teachers. According to one, the elderly teachers, thanks to their life experience, their preparation, and wisdom derived because of their age are treasures for education. Their utilization is a matter of public interest; and it should not even be discussed whether or not they teach better than those who have no preparation; they obviously do. The other point of view is directly the opposite of this. According to this, no matter how experienced and prepared the retired teachers are, patience and intellectual strength are primary requirements in order to be able to educate the children of today, because there are many children who come from disadvantaged families. As a result of injuries to their personalities, they on the one hand require special treatment, on the other, their behavior--aggressiveness, gang orientation--often makes even classroom work impossible, let alone the equally important extracurricular education. Therefore, even a completely inexperienced, untrained young man is much better than an elderly, tired, short-tempered retired teacher, because the former will at least have the energy and the nerves required to bear today's burdens associated with educational work.

The reason we sought out Geza Voros, the member of the Pest County Council responsible for these matters, because he, as the representative of the county which has the largest number of retired educators teaching, could give us his opinion on this matter.

"Perhaps I will first of all give you a few statistics: we began the academic year last September with 319 teaching positions open. 1,361 untrained persons work in our county's schools. The number of retired persons is 419. We advertised a total of 772 openings, but of course this number of youths do not graduate from the colleges in Pest County, and obviously only a portion of them return to work in their home cities and villages. Therefore, we simply could not give up on the idea of utilizing retirees."

Is it a bad emergency situation or a useful one? Perhaps we can thank the emergency situation for the fact that a lot of teachers who are in good condition do not have to go into retirement merely because they have reached the age limit? According to you, is it proper or improper to utilize the retirees?

"If I completely disregard the present situation, then it is my opinion that we can decide on whether we are allowed or must continue to employ a teacher only based on knowledge of the state of his health and mental acuity. I am certain that many teachers and instructors are in a condition that they are quite able to teach for ten more years in the public interest and also profitably for themselves. At the same time, many have obviously become exhausted during their very taxing decades in the field of teaching. It is very significant that they did away with the limits (1,260 hours) on utilizing retired teachers, because they are thus able to be employed full-time."

They Work the Same Amount, For Less Pay

Eight retirees teach at the Budaors Elementary School No 1. This is a rather large school, with 38 sections and 13 after-school groups. More than 1,100 children attend; the number of teaching positions is 69. Their teaching duties are made more difficult by the fact that families moving to Budapest from the eastern part of the country often wind up in Budaors; they sublet a place here, enroll their children in the school in mid-year, and then in a few weeks or months they decide that they would rather move back to Szabolcs-Szatmar County, and for this reason the size of most classes fluctuates.

According to the principal Mrs Jeno Koroknai, a very good image of the retirees has developed in the school. Among them there are those who supervise the after-school groups, those who teach in the lower grades, and those who instruct the upper grades. They are the ones who never get sick, or take sick leave.

"Supervisors often ask me, how come I do not not have to send home classes because of the shortage of instructors. This year one colleague went on maternity leave, and some of our teachers were promoted to posts in the pioneer movement or to supervisory positions--we are happy about this, since this reflects well upon our school--but who will teach?"

Are you satisfied with the work of your retiree colleagues?

"One hundred per cent. No, one hundred fifty per cent. Even if there were an abundance of teachers, I would still keep certain elderly colleagues, because they are such good teachers. There are also untrained educators who are

talented and blessed with a feel for teaching, and it is also a fact that the retirees tire sooner. We count on them completely for the classes, but we do not wish to burden them with extracurricular tasks."

How much pay do they receive?

"Less than what they deserve, 4,700 forints together with bonuses. But they are in part contracted to replace colleagues on maternity leave, and those who are on such leaves are generally young and earn low salaries. On the other hand, if I give them more, then I completely use up the reserves. On teacher's day and when it is time for bonuses, we strive to express, according to our ability, also materially, the fact that we appreciate and recognize them."

Mrs Daniel Laczko, an educator in the lower grades, retired four years ago; today she is teaching Hungarian and mathematics in the third and fourth grades.

"During my entire life, I worked with the first and second grades; I always would have liked to have gotten into the third, but I never succeeded," says Mrs Laczko. "When they called me back at the time of my retirement, they offered me the higher grades. Then I got frightened, because I had no experience with these. Luckily I knew the children, so I dared to undertake the job. Look, one who likes and respects children, enjoys teaching, and spent a lifetime in this job, will be glad to come back, if called. I am convinced that one never knows who is in one's class: Perhaps another poet or scientist like Sandor Petofi, Janos Arany, Farkas Bolyai, Albert Szentgyorgyi! The children sense that I respect them, and I have no problem with them."

"We feel that they completely respect us morally," says Mrs Kovacs, "but not materially. The untrained receive 3,500 forints; we get 4,500 forints together with bonuses determined by the department heads. Am I worth only 1,000 forints more? This is insulting. And we don't get any pay for school vacation periods either. Certain colleagues say: you have your retirement! So what? I also worked for forty years. And from September to June we teach just like the rest. Why is there differentiation--only in pay? We know that the principal does everything she can. Perhaps a central fund should be established for paying retired educators, if, thank heavens, there is a need for our work.

Is the low pay a problem just because of the differentiation?

"Of course not!" says Mrs Laczko. "Look, I could have gone elsewhere for 6,000 forints, but well, I taught here for decades. On the other hand, I do not deny at all that I cannot live properly on my 4,400 forint pension! It is very good that we can work, that there is a need for us, that we feel that they like and respect us here. Still, it bothers us that if we work just as much as a younger educator does, why do we receive several thousand forints less?"

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CRIME, PUBLIC ORDER SITUATION CONCERNS PARTY COMMITTEE

Budapest ESTI HIRLAP in Hungarian 24 Jun 86 p 3

[Text] At the Tuesday meeting of the Budapest Party Committee a report was made by Ference Markovics, Secretary of the Party Committee, on the state and social tasks connected with the improvement of public order and public security.

The inhabitants of the capital show great concern about public order and public security. This question was put on the agenda of the meeting of the party committee after extensive debates held with the participation of social bodies and experts--said Ference Markovics by way of introduction.

There is legal order in Budapest, the rights of citizens laid down in the constitution are enforced. State security is firm, public security is satisfactory although as compared with the earlier situation it has deteriorated. In spite of the unfavourable changes the political atmosphere in the capital is calm, the conditions of peaceful constructive work are ensured. Although in some fields crime has become more organized, there is no organized gangdom. There are few cases of the violation of law of comparison with other metropolises. The public security of Budapest continues to be an attractive force in increasing tourism. This fact can be attributed to the co-ordinated work and often great efforts of the organs of criminal investigation, the judiciary and the police. This activity will require also in the future co-operation on a social level, the effective participation of other state and social bodies and the active support of the population.

The increase of crime has been experienced in the capital for several years although the rate of increase has slowed down somewhat over the recent years. In some categories of crime--for instance in crime against property--organized commission is becoming more and more characteristic. With the increase of foreign tourism the international features of crime have strengthened. The number of homicide decreased in the past ten years. This kind of crime is in most of the cases due to family and human conflicts and often to hot temper caused by the consumption of alcohol. Public security in the capital is unfavourably affected first of all by the increase of violence and ruffianism. Cases of robbery of increased social danger more than doubled over the past ten years, although in 1985 their number decreased

by almost 20 percent as compared with the previous year. The increase of ruffianism is considerable. The inhabitants of the capital are particularly irritated by the uncivilized behaviour of a part of spectators at cultural and sports events and by the disturbances of groups of ruffianly elements after them.

Some two-thirds of the indictable offences in the capital are committed against property--their number increased to a considerable extent over the past ten years. House-breaking has increased to the greatest extent but problems are caused also by offences connected with cars.

The situation of traffic security is satisfactory in the capital. The number of accidents has decreased. On the other hand traffic moral has deteriorated lately.

The relaxation of civic discipline has in the recent period been experienced more and more extensively. This is shown by the increasing number of petty offences as well.

Due to the special situation of Budapest there is more opportunity for crime in the capital. Because of the way of life in a large town, motorization and some effects of tourism crime in the capital cannot be compared with the situation in other parts of the country. The main social causes of crime are the troubles of family life, disadvantageous situation, the increase of alcoholism, the loosening of human contacts, the spread of gross materialism and as regards the youth the decrease of the educational role of the family and the school. The increase of crime puts ever greater burdens on the organs of criminal investigation and the judiciary and consequently they cannot always accomplish their tasks efficiently and quickly enough. A factor hindering successful work is the erroneous view according to which the struggle against crime is exclusively the task of the organs of criminal investigation and of the judiciary. Work is made more difficult by legal bureaucracy as well.

The Budapest Party Committee has given also in the recent period special attention to the improvement of public order and public security in the capital by determining the main tasks. It examined the conditions of the work of the organs concerned and it initiated measures. District party committees surveyed the situation of public order and public security in their area once in every two or three years.

The organs of criminal investigation and the judiciary have made over the recent years great efforts in the field of the prevention and the investigation of crime and they have received support in their work from the supreme authorities, from social bodies and from the population. On the whole, however, they could not exercise enough influence on the unfavourable changes. In the present stage of the development of our society effective fight against crime requires deliberate, systematic and continuous work aimed at the prevention of crime and based on the opportunities provided by the socialist social conditions. For this purpose an effective social programme of action has to be worked out. The implementation of this programme of

action will be a long process and its pivotal question will be to move the social forces to take action.

For the improvement of civic order and discipline special attention has to be given in every field to the strengthening of legality, to the keeping of rules. It is necessary to improve the internal order and labour discipline at every enterprise, institution and place of work in the capital. Leaders should have greater responsibility and their exemplary conduct should become more decisive. Internal control, the calling to account of people for corrupt practices and the protection of social property should play a greater role than so far. The consumption of alcohol during working hours must be stopped. It is indispensable that the attitude should be developed in smaller and bigger collectives that condemns irresponsibility and demands consistent action against negligence.

It is important that the administrative bodies concerned should use all their power, means and methods for the more effective prevention and investigation of crime. It is a task of high priority to prevent and reduce the criminal offences by which the inhabitants of the capital are most irritated, like house-breaking, the breaking open of cars, violence and ruffianism. The presence of the police in the street and constant police control in the most endangered areas must be increased. The service of district commissioners must be further developed. This is one of the important means of the maintenance of public order and public security as well as an important form of strengthening the contact between the police and the population.

We consider it necessary that a co-ordination committee should be formed for the efficient and successful accomplishment of the tasks connected with the prevention of crime. The main task of the committee to be formed will be to help, together with the state and social institutions concerned, the protection of the family and the strengthening of its educational role, the better understanding of the basic legal knowledge, the rules of conduct and of living together. It will take part in the organization of the struggle against alcoholism and help young people in spending their free time in a useful way. Special attention has to be given to the strengthening of the protection of social and private property, to the increasing of social control and to the increasing of the voluntary police forces.

Budapest party organizations and party members must take greater part in the activity performed for the improvement of public order and public security and for the consolidation of civic discipline. The Budapest Party Committee should request the state, social and representative bodies of the capital to draw up programmes of work in their own field and to organize the successful implementation of the programme.

The co-ordinated activity of the state and social bodies needs the active support of the population. The efficient prevention of crime, as a social aim and programme can be realized only on the widest possible social basis, through the best possible exploitation of the opportunities of social co-operation.

We are aware of the fact that the successful accomplishment of the tasks of the prevention of crime is a long-term task. We cannot expect spectacular results within a short time. The most important thing is to make the inhabitants of Budapest realize that collective work, joint efforts are needed because this is theonly way of achieving results in the prevention and the reduction of crime.

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East Europe Report

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DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL WORK FORCE TRACED, TRENDS PROJECTED

Prague STATISTIKA in Czech No 5, 1986 pp 221-229

[Article by Dyna Tesarova: "Development of Manpower in Agriculture in Czechoslovakia and Changes in Its Qualification Structure During the 1980's"]

[Text] (Note: Data for this study were taken from the statistical balance of work (in which workers in agriculture are considered as those persons included in the count of workers employed by organizations in the state sector, permanently active (constant) workers in unified agricultural cooperatives (including affiliated production operations), and private farmers); other data resulted from the unique statistical investigations regarding the qualification of workers. Detailed numerical data are published in CESKOSLOVENSKA STATISTIKA, in the series entitled PRACE.)

Agriculture is among those branches of the national economy in which fundamental changes took place in the past era of creating socialism in Czechoslovakia. The concentration of agricultural land and other production assets led to the creation of a new material-technical base for agriculture and altered the entire character of that branch. The volume of capital assets was specifically increased, which resulted in substantial increases in the production capabilities and in efficiency in agriculture: the volume of its production more than doubled, the number of workers declined, and productivity rose. Whereas prior to socialization, one agricultural worker assured the nutritional needs of six people, today the number of people supported by one agricultural worker is almost three times as high.

Development of Manpower in Czechoslovak Agriculture

The process of socialization involving Czechoslovak agriculture and its gradual transition from manual small-scale production to today's socialist large-scale production made possible the release of a significant number of workers from this branch for other branches and nonagricultural activities, primarily for industry. During 1948-1985, Czechoslovak agriculture lost virtually 1.3 million persons, that is to say, roughly 60 percent of its 1948 manpower (for purposes of comparison: during the same period, the number of workers in industry grew by virtually 1.2 million persons, that is to say, by three-quarters). This decline in the number of workers was manifested also in the diminished share of agriculture in the total of all workers in the national

economy of Czechoslovakia--from virtually 41 percent in 1948 to 12.5 percent in 1985. Despite the above developments, agriculture continues to be represented in the overall employment picture with relatively high figures; in the majority of developed nations, agricultural employment does not account for 10 percent (in agriculture and forestry in 1983, for example, Japan and France employed 8 to 9 percent of all economically active persons, Denmark, 7 percent; West Germany, Sweden, Holland, and Canada, 5 to 6 percent; Belgium and the United States, more than 3 percent).

The development of agricultural employment in Czechoslovakia was expressly influenced by women, whose numbers during this period declined by two-thirds (virtually by 800,000 women). In 1948, women accounted for 52.1 percent of all workers in agriculture and retained this majority through 1968; currently, the 390,000 women employed in agriculture represent 41.4 percent of all agricultural workers.

During the entire period, the share of the state and cooperative sector continuously grew and the influence of the private sector on all of agriculture was constantly declining. Whereas, in 1954, individual farmers, of whom there were 1.3 million, represented more than two-thirds of all workers in agriculture, the current 9,000 individual farmers account for not quite 1 percent. The development of the numbers and the changes in the structure of manpower in Czechoslovak agriculture after 1948 is shown in the following table:

Table 1. Average Number of Workers in Agriculture in Czechoslovakia During the Years 1948-1985 (in thousands)

Indicator	1948	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970
Agriculture, total						
Absolute	2,236	2,056	1,932	1,466	1,259	1,178
Share in national economy (%)	40.7	37.2	32.7	24.4	19.8	17.2
Including the following sectors:						
State						
Absolute	...	...	299	274	347	315
In %	...	...	15.5	18.7	27.6	26.7
Cooperative*						
Absolute	...	...	314	894	734	716
In %	...	...	16.2	61.0	58.3	60.8
Private						
Absolute	...	...	1,319	298	178	147
In %	...	...	68.3	20.3	14.1	12.5

	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Agriculture, total							
Absolute	1,024	953	953	946	933	941	949
Share in national economy (%)	14.5	13.0	12.9	12.7	12.5	12.5	12.5

Table 1 (continued)

Indicator	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Including the following sectors:							
State							
Absolute	294	300	304	305	305	309	312
In %	28.7	31.5	31.9	32.2	32.7	32.9	32.9
Cooperative*							
Absolute	675	637	634	626	616	623	628
In %	65.9	66.8	66.5	66.2	66.0	66.1	66.2
Private							
Absolute	55	16	15	15	12	9	9
In %	5.4	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.0	0.9

* Permanently active workers in unified agricultural cooperatives (including affiliated production operations).

Growth in the Qualification Level of Workers in Agriculture

The gradual improvement in the age structure of persons permanently active in agriculture which resulted--primarily through the JZD's--in the takeover of the socialist sector of agriculture through socialization of the private sector, also led to improvements in the qualification level of workers in this branch of the economy. Primarily unskilled workers left the working process. The development of the use of equipment in the plant production sector as well as in livestock production resulted in a significant decline in the number of manual workers and an increase in the share of persons working with agricultural equipment and individuals servicing its operation. The introduction of new equipment and technology in agriculture and its utilization, as well as a qualitatively new higher organization of work were also reflected in rising demands for worker qualifications.

In 1983, agriculture employed virtually 160,000 workers who had advanced school or specialized middle school educations, which means that virtually every sixth worker had such an education.

The rise in the number of workers who had an advanced school education was characterized by a very high dynamic rate--by 1983, their numbers in the state sector grew to virtually four times what they were in 1960 and in the cooperative agricultural sector, their numbers increased to a level 16 times higher than had been the case in 1960. The number of workers having a complete middle school education at a specialized middle school increased to roughly six-fold in the state sector, but to almost 12-fold in the cooperative agricultural sector. Both sectors recorded a decline in the number of workers having a middle school education (without having passed the maturity examination). The high rate of growth of the number of workers having an advanced school and middle school specialized education in comparison with the stagnation (in the state sector) and decline (in the JZD's) of the overall number of workers systematically created the preconditions for increasing the qualification level

of workers in Czechoslovak agriculture and was reflected in the growth of the share of workers having a higher degree of education in the overall number of agricultural employees.

Table 2. Development of the Number of Workers Having Advanced School and Middle School Specialized Educations in Agriculture During 1960-1983*

Indicator	1960	1966	1970	1973	1978	1983
			State Sector			
Absolute numbers:						
Total	26,085	39,082	38,729	48,324	59,979	77,301
Including those having the following educations:						
Advanced school	5,134	7,158	8,189	12,024	13,881	19,825
Completed middle school education at specialized middle school	8,254	19,955	21,313	26,842	36,035	47,212
Middle school	12,697	11,969	9,227	9,458	10,063	10,264
Computed in terms of 1,000 workers:						
Total	95	108	122	157	192	246
Including those having the following educations:						
Advanced school	19	20	26	39	45	63
Completed middle school education at specialized middle school	30	55	67	87	115	150
Middle school	46	33	29	31	32	33
			JZD's			
Absolute numbers:						
Total	21,445	34,132	45,495	49,372	64,528	88,256
Including those having the following educations:						
Advanced school	938	2,800	4,641	6,131	9,513	15,383
Completed middle school education at specialized middle school	4,760	16,829	24,739	28,649	41,204	58,082
Middle school	15,747	14,503	16,115	14,592	13,811	14,791
Computed in terms of 1,000 workers:						
Total	24	47	63	72	99	138

Table 2 (continued)

Indicator	1960	1966	1970	1973	1978	1983
Including those having the following educations:						
Advanced school	1	4	7	9	15	24
Completed middle school education at specialized middle school	5	23	34	42	63	91
Middle school	18	20	22	21	21	23

* Including women on maternity leave and extended maternity leave.

Despite the specifically more rapid growth in the number and in the share of permanently active workers in JZD's having a higher degree of education the qualification level for workers in the cooperative sector of agriculture continues to be lower than that in the state sector, even though the difference in comparison with the state sector is substantially lower.

Changes in the Specialization of Permanently Active Workers in JZD's During the Year 1978-1983

During the period 1978-1983--while the overall number of permanently active workers in JZD's declined--the number of workers having advanced school and middle school specialized training continued to grow. In fact, the growth of workers having advanced school educations was more rapid (index of 160.3) than the growth in the number of workers having completed middle school education at specialized middle schools (index of 142.8). In both degrees of education, the growth in the number of women having this qualification outstripped the qualification development of men. The share of women in the overall number of workers having advanced school educations grew from 16.1 percent in 1978 to 20.2 percent in 1983; in the number of workers having completed middle school educations at specialized middle schools, women accounted for 44.3 percent in 1983 (only 42.1 percent in 1978). Another 580 women having advanced school educations and 3,179 women having completed middle school education at specialized middle schools, were released from the work process for maternity leave and extended maternity leave purposes by 31 October 1983.

After 1978, there were also changes in the structure pertaining to the number of workers by groups of study specialties.

With respect to advanced school graduates, the number of workers having nonagricultural specialties grew substantially faster; for example, Group 23--Engineering and Other Metal-Working Production (index of 315.5); Group 36--Construction, Geodetics, and Cartography (index of 247.9), but even Group 62--Economic Sciences (index of 372.6). The share of workers having advanced school educations of a nonagricultural character rose from 8.5 percent in 1978 to 18.8 percent in 1983.

The number of advanced school-trained workers in Group 41--Agricultural and Forestry Sciences--rose by 3,600 during the years 1978-1983, that is to say, by 42.4 percent, which represented virtually two-thirds of the entire increment in the number of workers having this type of education. More than 26 percent of the increment in the number of workers having advanced school educations of an agricultural nature were accounted for by women.

A similar situation prevailed regarding workers having completed middle school educations at specialized middle schools. The number of workers having followed a technical track doubled and tripled (for example, with respect to study Group 36--Construction, Geodetics, and Cartography, by 114.4 percent; with respect to Group 23--Engineering and Other Metal-Working Production, by 184.6 percent, etc.), although a specific decline occurred with respect to workers having an economics education (index of 89.6 percent), primarily involving men. In comparison to advanced school-trained workers, however, the number of workers having completed a middle school education at specialized middle schools of a nonagricultural character in the total number of workers having this degree of education declined from 1978 to 1983.

The increment in the number of workers having completed a middle school education at specialized middle schools in Group 42--Agriculture and Forestry (by 13,100, that is to say, 51.4 percent) accounted for virtually 80 percent of the total increase in the number of middle school graduates working in JZD's and was made up almost 60 percent of women.

Table 3. Intent of Specialization of JZD Workers Having an Advanced School Education and Having Completed Middle School Education at Specialized Middle Schools During the Years 1978-1983*

Group of Study Specialty	Total		Including Women
	Absolute	In %	
1978	Advanced School Education		
Total	9,234	100.0	2,992
Including:			
23--Engineering and Other Metal-Working Production	84	0.9	1
36--Construction, Geodetics, and Cartography	117	1.3	5
41--Agricultural and Forestry Sciences	8,446	91.5	1,375
62--Economic Sciences	266	2.9	52
	Completed Middle School Education at Specialized Middle School		
Total	38,451	100.0	16,187
Including:			
23--Engineering and Other Metal-Working Production	833	2.2	79

Table 3 (continued)

Group of Study Specialty	Total Absolute	Total In %	Including Women
36--Construction, Geodetics, and Cartography	1,007	2.6	96
41--Agricultural and Forestry Sciences	25,390	66.0	7,809
62--Economic Sciences	10,041	26.1	7,772
1983	Advanced School Education		
Total	14,803	100.0	2,992
Including:			
23--Engineering and Other Metal-Working Production	265	1.8	6
36--Construction, Geodetics, and Cartography	290	2.0	24
41--Agricultural and Forestry Sciences	12,026	81.2	2,327
62--Economic Sciences	991	6.7	342
	Completed Middle School Education at Specialized Middle School		
Total	54,903	100.0	24,310
Including:			
23--Engineering and Other Metal-Working Production	2,371	4.3	185
36--Construction, Geodetics, and Cartography	2,159	3.9	264
41--Agricultural and Forestry Sciences	38,452	70.0	15,385
62--Economic Sciences	8,994	16.4	7,439

* Excluding women on maternity and extended maternity leave.

Women are heavily represented, particularly in agricultural areas (they account for 19.3 percent of the advanced school graduates and 40.0 percent of middle school graduates) and in economic areas (34.5 percent and 82.7 percent, respectively), whereas their representation in technical areas is substantially lower (about 10 percent).

Technical-Economic Workers at JZD's and Their Qualification Structure

The increasing demands placed on organization and management of agricultural production also led to a gradual formation of an appropriate technical-economic apparatus, particularly at JZD's, and, thus, led to the gradual increase in its share in the overall number of permanently active persons in agriculture.

The number of technical-economic workers (in Class 6-9 of the Unified Employment Classification (Jednotna klasifikace zamestnani--JKZ)) grew in the JZD's from 1978 through 1983 by 9,000, that is to say, by 12.7 percent. More than two-thirds of the increment (6,000) was accounted for, however, by workers in the management and administration sector (Class 7 of the JKZ), whose numbers grew by one-fifth in comparison with 1978. In 1983, JZD's had 3,000 (7.2 percent) more workers in JKZ Class 6 than they had in 1978. The more than 82,000 technical-economic workers in 1983 accounted for 13 percent of all permanently active workers at JZD's (in 1978, they only amounted to 11 percent).

The high growth rate in the number of workers having advanced school and middle school educations active in JZD's in the years 1978 to 1983 was reflected in improvements of the qualification structure pertaining to technical-economic workers, as well as in the better fulfillment of requirements for education (see table on following page).

The number of technical-economic workers having advanced school educations grew by 5,000 (59.4 percent) over 5 years, including those occupying technical jobs by 3,000. The number of technical-economic employees having completed middle school educations at specialized middle schools (including those with a higher degree of education) grew by 11,000 (by 28.5 percent), including an increase of 5,000 occupying technical jobs. A specific decline was recorded in a number of technical-economic workers having merely a basic education--by one-third, that is to say, by 5,000, and those having a middle school education (without having passed the maturity examination), which declined by one-fifth, that is to say, by 2,000.

Key to Table:

1. Degree of education
2. Required education
3. Actually attained educational level
4. Absolute
5. Structure in %
6. Jobs requiring a certain level of education occupied by workers having the following educations
7. Higher than required
8. Required
9. Lower than required
10. Total (Classes 6-9 of the JKZ) by 31 October 1978
11. Including technical workers (Class 6 of the JKZ)
12. Workers in management and administration (Class 7 of the JKZ)
13. Total (Classes 6-9 of the JKZ) by 31 October 1983
14. Total
15. Including those with the following educations
16. V = advanced school education
17. US = completed middle school education at specialized middle school or gymnasium
18. S = middle school education (without maturity examination)
19. Z = basic education and apprenticeship

Qualification Structure Pertaining to Technical-Economic Workers (Classes 6 Through 9 of the JKZ) at JZD's During 1975 and 1983

Stupeň vzdělání (1)	Požadované vzdělání (2)		Skutečně dosažené vzdělání (3)		Na místech s požadovaným stupněm vzdělání pracují pracovníci se vzděláním (6)					
	abs. (4)	Struktura v % (5)	abs.	Struktura v %	vyšším než požadovaným (7)		požadovaným (8)		nižším než požadovaným (9)	
					abs.	v %	abs.	v %	abs.	v %
	(10) Celkem (tř. 6—9 JKZ) k 31. 10. 1978									
Úhrnem (14)	72 962	100,0	72 962	100,0	2 268	3,1	42 110	57,7	28 584	39,2
v tom se vzděláním: (15)										
V (16)	19 010	26,1	8 983	12,3	x	x	7 938	41,8	11 072	58,2
ÚS (17)	44 711	61,3	38 121	52,3	1 032	2,3	29 534	66,1	14 145	31,6
S (18)	8 491	11,6	10 750	14,7	1 220	14,4	3 904	46,0	3 367	39,6
Z (19)	750	1,0	15 108	20,7	16	2,1	734	97,9	x	x
	(11) z toho: techničtí pracovníci (tř. 6 JKZ)									
Úhrnem	40 566	100,0	40 566	100,0	1 222	3,0	22 395	55,2	16 949	41,8
v tom se vzděláním:										
V	11 924	29,4	5 843	14,4	x	x	5 107	42,8	6 817	57,2
ÚS	24 081	59,4	19 934	49,2	732	3,0	14 933	62,0	8 416	35,0
S	4 107	10,1	5 529	13,6	476	11,6	1 915	46,6	1 716	41,8
Z	454	1,1	9 260	22,8	14	3,1	440	96,9	x	x
	(12) pracovníci na úseku řízení a správy (tř. 7 JKZ)									
Úhrnem	32 389	100,0	32 369	100,0	1 045	3,2	19 697	60,9	11 627	35,9
v tom se vzděláním:										
V	7 085	21,9	3 140	9,7	x	x	2 831	40,0	4 254	60,0
ÚS	20 619	63,7	18 174	56,2	300	1,4	14 590	70,8	5 729	27,8
S	4 369	13,5	5 214	16,1	743	17,0	1 982	45,4	1 644	37,6
Z	296	0,9	5 841	18,0	2	0,7	294	99,3	x	x
	(13) Celkem (tř. 6—9 JKZ) k 31. 10. 1983									
Úhrnem	82 200	100,0	82 200	100,0	4 708	5,7	54 010	65,7	23 482	28,6
v tom se vzděláním:										
V	20 209	24,6	14 315	17,4	x	x	11 340	56,1	8 869	43,9
ÚS	56 117	68,3	48 977	59,6	2 950	5,3	40 429	72,0	12 738	22,7
S	5 360	6,5	8 838	10,8	1 748	32,6	1 737	32,4	1 875	35,0
Z	514	0,6	10 070	12,2	10	1,9	504	98,1	x	x
	z toho: techničtí pracovníci (tř. 6 JKZ)									
Úhrnem	43 488	100,0	43 488	100,0	3 031	7,0	28 411	65,3	12 046	27,7
v tom se vzděláním:										
V	10 998	25,3	8 912	20,5	x	x	6 636	60,3	4 362	39,7
ÚS	29 741	68,4	24 736	56,9	2 254	7,6	20 616	69,3	6 871	23,1
S	2 384	5,5	4 107	9,4	768	32,2	803	33,7	813	34,1
Z	365	0,8	5 733	13,2	9	2,5	358	97,5	x	x
	pracovníci na úseku řízení a správy (tř. 7 JKZ)									
Úhrnem	38 696	100,0	38 696	100,0	1 677	4,3	25 584	66,1	11 435	29,6
v tom se vzděláním:										
V	9 209	23,8	5 401	14,0	x	x	4 702	51,1	4 507	48,9
ÚS	26 362	68,1	24 228	62,6	696	2,8	19 800	75,1	5 866	22,3
S	2 978	7,7	4 730	12,2	980	32,9	934	31,4	1 062	35,7
Z	149	0,4	4 337	11,2	1	0,7	148	99,3	x	x

Whereas in 1978 approximately 60 percent of the jobs were occupied by workers with the necessary or higher degree of education and the remainder of the jobs were held by workers failing to fulfill the educational requirements, by 1983, the number of workers fulfilling their requirements for a level of education was increased to 71 percent. A more favorable situation with respect to fulfilling the qualifications requirement obtained in 1983 with respect to technical workers (only slightly fewer than 28 percent of jobs were held by workers with a lower degree of education) than existed with respect to workers in the management and administration area (29.6 percent).

Some 56 percent of the jobs requiring advanced school education were held by workers with the appropriate levels of education, including technical workers (60.3 percent) and administrative workers (51.1 percent). Similarly, jobs requiring a completed middle school education at specialized middle schools were not fully occupied by workers having the required degree of education--only 77.3 percent (with respect to technical workers, this figure was 76.9 percent and workers in administration and management, 77.7 percent).

As in other areas, jobs requiring advanced school educations and middle school educations in JZD's were held by workers with basic educations or completed apprenticeships. Roughly every eighth worker holding a position classified in Group 6-9 of the JKZ (that is to say, jobs of a mental character) had attained only a basic education or had completed his apprenticeship--this figure being roughly 20 times greater than the figures for educational requirements contained in qualification catalogues.

Manual Workers in JZD's and Changes in Their Qualificational Structure During the Years 1979-1984

The number of manual workers in JZD's by 30 September 1984 was practically at the same level at the same date in 1979: During the above 5-year period, the JZD's recruited 26,000 new male workers for manual work as replacements for roughly the same number of women which switched to other work or left the labor force completely.

However, the development of the structure of manual workers by sex was quite different with respect to individual groups of work qualification which were statistically followed.

The number of permanently active persons working in professions in which apprenticeships are conducted (Group A) declined in 1979-1984 and this decline was accompanied by a more rapid decrease in the number of women than in the number of men so that the share of women in the overall number of employees in this group dropped significantly. In 1984, they accounted for 69.1 percent of the overall number of manual workers in Group A (in 1979, 78.0 percent).

The number of persons working in professions which do not require an apprenticeship, but in which, for the most part, a specialized qualifying examination is needed (Group B), stagnated in the years 1979-1984; in these professions, women are relatively poorly represented. However, during the period under consideration, the number of unskilled manual workers rose significantly

(primarily these are women; older workers account for more than one-fourth of these people).

Table 4. Development of the Numbers and Structure of Manual Workers in JZD's for the Years 1979-1984

Indicator	1979 Total	1979 Including Women Absolute	1979 Including Women In %	1984 Total	1984 Including Women Absolute	1984 Including Women In %	Index 1984/1979 Total	Index 1984/1979 Women
Total (A + B + C)	545,543	254,897	46.7	545,396	228,963	42.0	100.0	89.8
Including:								
A	425,293	205,921	48.4	377,010	147,067	39.0	88.6	71.4
B	44,989	8,027	17.8	44,758	6,694	15.0	99.5	83.4
C	75,261	40,949	54.4	123,628	75,202	60.8	164.3	183.6

A = professions in which apprenticeships are conducted; B = other professions which, for the most part, require special examinations; C = unskilled work.

The number of permanently active manual workers working in professions which do require an apprenticeship underwent not only quantitative changes in 1979 but also qualitative changes.

The structure of workers listed by preliminary specialized training improved substantially: The number of journeymen in their area or in the related area grew expressly (from 31.2 percent in 1979 to 55.3 percent in 1984). Nevertheless, the qualifications of more than one-third of the workers in Group A is given merely by on-the-job training and long-term experience (in the agriculture and forestry professions, this is true of roughly one-half of the employees). The share of skilled women in the overall number of women working in professions in which apprenticeships are conducted continues to be substantially lower (33.8 percent) than the appropriate share of men (69.1 percent).

Key to Table 5:

1. Group of professions
2. Total number of employees
3. Of the total number
4. Apprenticeship
5. On-the-job training
6. No training
7. Total (Group A)
8. Including
9. 01--Tool Setting, Operation and Servicing of Production Machinery and Installations
10. 02, 03--Metallurgy, Engineering, and Other Metal-Working Production
11. 04--Electrotechnology, Transportation, Posts, and Telecommunications
12. 08--Wood Processing, Production of Musical Instruments, Processing of Hides, and Production of Footwear
13. 09--Construction and Geodesy
14. 45--Agricultural and Forest Economy
15. 64--Economics and Organization, Trade and Services

Table 5. Qualification Structure of Manual Workers in JZD's in 1979 and 1984

Skupina povolání (1)	Celkový počet pracovníků (2)	(3) z celkového počtu					
		(4) vyučení		(5) zaučení		(6) nevyučení	
		abs.	v %	abs.	v %	abs.	v %
1979							
Celkem (skupina A) (7)	425 293	132 494	31,2	261 666	61,5	31 133	7,3
z toho: (8)							
01 Seřizování, řízení a obsluha výrobních strojů a zařízení (9)	61 951	38 755	59,3	22 471	36,3	2 725	4,4
02, 03 Hutnictví, strojírenství a ostatní kovodělná výroba (10)	44 824	38 472	85,8	5 026	11,2	1 326	3,0
04 Elektrotechnika, doprava, pošty a telekomunikace (11)	4 330	4 082	94,3	179	4,1	69	1,6
08 Zpracování dřeva, výroba hudebních nástrojů, zpracování kůže a výroba obuvi (12)	4 302	3 027	70,4	948	22,0	327	7,6
09 Stavebnictví a zeměměřičství (13)	28 528	19 103	67,0	7 991	28,0	1 434	5,0
45 Zemědělství a lesní hospodářství (14)	280 634	30 708	10,9	224 774	80,1	25 152	9,0
64 Ekonomika a organizace, obchod a služby (15)	709	344	48,5	277	39,1	88	12,4
1984							
Celkem (skupina A)	377 010	208 590	55,3	132 790	35,2	35 630	9,5
z toho:							
01 Seřizování ,řízení a obsluha výrobních strojů a zařízení	37 101	26 262	70,8	8 291	22,3	2 548	6,9
02, 03 Hutnictví, strojírenství a ostatní kovodělná výroba	48 675	40 950	84,1	4 823	9,9	2 902	6,0
04 Elektrotechnika, doprava, pošty a telekomunikace	7 492	5 777	77,1	858	11,5	857	11,4
08 Zpracování dřeva, výroba hudebních nástrojů, zpracování kůže a výroba obuvi	7 050	4 339	61,5	1 915	27,2	798	11,3
09 Stavebnictví a zeměměřičství	39 416	28 387	72,0	7 571	19,2	3 458	8,8
45 Zemědělství a lesní hospodářství	227 514	98 221	43,2	108 130	48,6	23 163	10,2
64 Ekonomika a organizace, obchod a služby	6 298	3 321	52,8	1 942	30,8	1 033	16,4

* The distribution of workers by groups of work qualification was influenced by the approach taken toward the reporting of data in JZD's as was the case in the other organizations of the socialist sector: In 1979, the principal criterion for listing unqualified workers was the number of years worked in agriculture; in 1984, the criterion was their inclusion in qualification categories.

The demanding tasks of Czechoslovak agriculture in conjunction with assuring further increases in self-sufficiency with respect to basic foodstuffs require

that attention continue to be focused upon lowering the consumption of socially necessary live labor in this sector while simultaneously increasing the demands for raising its level of qualification.

The share of workers in professions of the agricultural and forestry group in the total number of workers working in professions in which apprenticeships are conducted which amounted to 66.0 percent in 1979 declined to 60.3 percent in 1984. More than 43 percent of all workers and roughly one-third of all women are trained in professions in which they work or in related areas (in 1979, it was only 11 percent). The decline in the number of workers in professions in the agricultural and forestry group was completely taken care of from the ranks of workers with on-the-job training.

In the nonagricultural professional groups, the number of workers increased by 3.3 percent compared with 1979 (by 5,000); in these professional groups, journeymen workers hold the absolute majority (with exception of the group involved in the technical chemistry of silicates and the remaining field of technical chemistry).

5911
CSO: 2400/340

NEW MEASURES TO ESTIMATE VEGETABLE YIELDS

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian 23 May 86 p 8

[Article by Dr Gh. Fratila]

[Text] Council of State Decree 77/1986 on Field Evaluation of Vegetable Production has special importance within the general measures for improving the organization and leadership of agriculture, for increasing the spirit of responsibility and strengthening work discipline. It provides the organizational framework and establishes the responsibilities of the agricultural and state organs for knowing, following up on and recording the evolution of crops as well as determining quantitatively and qualitatively the production in all categories of agricultural units, in other units holding agricultural land as well as on the population's plots. Evaluation of agricultural production is thus established in an economic and technical work which is obligatory for all holders of agricultural land, on the basis of which one may know the status of crops at various phases of vegetation, with action able to be taken effectively to eliminate any factors negatively affecting their production potential.

The special economic importance of field evaluation of vegetable production is determined primarily by the fact that the most appropriate technical and organizational measures can be taken in time by knowing the production potential beforehand so that the harvest campaign can take place under optimum conditions. Second, this permits provision of storage areas or product-processing areas at the level of requirements, spreading out transport to the beneficiaries and so forth. By comparing production evaluated in the field with actually harvested and stored production one may analyze the causes of losses of products and, as a result, action may be taken to limit or even eliminate them once and for all. Last but not least, timely knowledge of production which can be obtained permits substantiation of the balances by products (including fodder and raw materials for the processing industry and so forth) and establishment of reserves for export.

The technical nature of the evaluation process is determined by the fact that members of the evaluation commissions have the task of checking, following up on and verifying if all the crops were sown in the optimum period on the areas included in the crop plan, the quality of the projects completed, the density of plants, soil used and so forth. Also, in conformity with the methods approved, in the first stage it is necessary to make the evaluation according to the vegetable aspect of the plants, which means following the vegetation status

of the crops in the most characteristic phases of their development. Following the crops' vegetation status from sowing until they ripen, the specialists in the agricultural units have the opportunity to constantly know the way in which technical and natural factors affect plant development, the appearance of negative phenomena and so forth. Against this background they are capable of taking the most appropriate decisions to provide those growing conditions for the crops which lead to fulfillment and overfulfillment of the planned production.

The improvements made in the evaluation methods mainly concern the organizational framework and actual evaluation methods.

So, in order to increase the responsibility of the units and agricultural coordinating organs in timely and correct evaluation of vegetable production, also included in the evaluation commissions in the agricultural units, along with unit specialists, are representatives of the general directorate for agriculture, the county branch of the bank for agriculture and the food industry and the county enterprise for contracts, acquisitions and preservation of agricultural products. Similarly, commune, municipal, city evaluation commissions also have been organized. This structure has created the organizational framework necessary so that both the specialized organs as well as beneficiaries of agricultural products to a greater extent are aware of the status of vegetation of the crops, the efforts made by the units to provide normal development conditions for the crops, the production potential of the various crops and so forth, with losses able to be avoided and restricted on this basis.

A number of improvements in the technical evaluation standards also have been made in order to increase the degree of exactness in determining per hectare production in the field. A qualitative structuring of certain elements affecting the level of average production has been provided for many crops (wheat, corn, sunflower and so forth). For example, for corn, besides numbering the ears in a metric frame (as was the procedure until now), it is necessary for them to be grouped by quality in large ears, medium and small ears. The procedure was similar for corn cobs, for sunflowers and so forth. This additional operation provides an increase in the role of quality factors in evaluating the crops' production potential, the objectively necessary agreement between the real status of development of the crops and the status determined by tests. Also in the direction of reducing eventual deviations between real production and production estimated by evaluation, the area of a test was increased in particular for the weeders. For example this is 28 square meters (4 rows x .70 x 10 meters length) for corn and sunflowers.

Along with these improvements in the technical evaluation standards, three terms are provided for carrying out the actual evaluation process which, overall, permit preparation and carrying out of evaluation of vegetable production under appropriate quality conditions, in agreement with the economic importance given this process by society. By carrying out the preevaluation, evaluation and final evaluation of production in a period of between 20-30 days (somtimes even more), the agricultural units have the opportunity to learn all the particular features of distribution of the crops on the territory, their development at the date of evaluation and future development and, as a result, they have the opportunity to organize the entire evaluation process at the level of demands. It is important that the opportunity for zonal differences in terms for making the evaluation is provided for the purpose of discovering the objective aspects

of the agricultural production process and, at the same time, the correction of estimated production by taking into consideration the negative effect of certain natural factors (floods, hail and so forth), which may be seen following final evaluation.

All the factors involved must demonstrate objectivity and special attention to applying the technical standards while carrying out the evaluation work. Practical experience has shown that due to the relatively large volume of work done during the activity of collecting the tests, sometimes a minimizing of the importance of determining certain elements with the greatest possible exactness occurs (height of the ears, number of kernels on the average and so forth), which are essential for establishing the real level of production.

Mistakes in calculating the decisive elements for establishing average per hectare production to a greater or lesser extent have repercussions, depending on the specific nature of the products, on the results of evaluation for all crops and to a significant extent affect the entire evaluation process, at the same time having a negative effect on other levers of the units' activity.

8071
2700/211

CEMA COOPERATION IN INDUSTRIAL ROBOTIZATION DISCUSSED

Prague SVET HOSPODARSTVI in Czech 7 May 86 p 2

[Article: "Robotization: Shift to More Advanced Forms of Cooperation; Joint Design of Robotized Equipment Complexes and Production Systems"]

[Text] At the 41st CEMA Plenum in Moscow at the end of last year it was decided to adopt a Comprehensive Program for R&D Progress for the CEMA Member Countries Through the Year 2000. This program reflects requirements that stem from the need to assure the future socio-economic development of the socialist community as a whole, and of each member country individually. The content of the Program is focused on five priority areas for the development and application of research and development within the national economy. These include electronization, comprehensive automation, nuclear power generation, the development of new materials and techniques, and biotechnology.

Each of these priority fields contains tasks the economic parameters of which fluctuate within constraints which result in significant advances in the technical and economic sophistication of specific national economic sectors. In areas such as electronization and automation a primary result will be the broadly based automation of design work and managerial processes, with an impact on the social infrastructure of society.

Comprehensive automation of this sector encompasses, among other things, the development and introduction of flexibly automated products including the intensive application of industrial robots and manipulators. The development of robotization in Czechoslovakia in the Eighth 5-Year Plan is being assured through state priority program A-95, The Robotization of Technical Processes. This is characterized by an attempt to shift from the production and installation of individual robots and manipulators to their installation in groups as robotized equipment complexes and more complicated production groupings.

The fundamental objectives of priority program A-05 specify for the Eighth 5-Year Plan the installation of a minimum of 3,725 robotized worksites, with the maximum feasible level of integration into robotized complexes. The implementation of this program is to utilize about 6,960 industrial robots and manipulators. The installation of robotized worksites and complexes should eliminate by 1990 in the user sphere some 11,500 jobs in comparison with the situation before the start of the program, and bring

about a reduction of production costs on the order of Kcs 1.2 billion. Among other things, program objectives include export targets for robotized worksites, industrial robots and manipulators amounting to Kcs 1.44 billion.

The adopted Comprehensive Program reflects the profound international role of the Soviet Union. Its research and development potential accounts for 70-80 percent of the total R&D potential of the socialist countries and for most tasks it bears the brunt of the responsibility for assuring basic achievements in R&D. In the area of robotization our cooperation with the Soviet Union began at a low level in 1978, with the exchange of technical findings and information, and has progressed to current cooperative efforts which are characterized above all by the founding of the international R&D association Robot.

The Presov Research Institute of the Metals Industry (VUKOV) has gradually signed with a number of research and development institutes in the USSR cooperative agreements for the development of industrial robots and mani-manipulators for machine tools (using a type UM 160 ENIMS), for pressure casting machinery (with a NILS Odesa type MTL 10) and for press operations (using an ENIKMAS Voronez type AM 5). Through joint development efforts we have been able to shorten the development cycle by a number of years and the industrial robots and manipulators that have been developed for repetitive production processes in some of our plants have also become important export goods to the USSR. All three of the jointly developed models directly linked the results of R&D cooperation with plans and objectives for the development of specialization and cooperative production. The participation of the CSSR in this regard was made more precise by CSSR Government Presidium Resolution No 168/83 in conjunction with the unified concept for the development of robotization, and the adopted Framework Agreement on Multilateral Cooperation Between the CEMA Member Countries for the Development, Organized, and Cooperative Production of Industrial Robots and Manipulators Based on Unified Components, Subassemblies and Parts for Various Branches of the National Economy.

More advanced forms of cooperation have, however, been instituted for the assurance of more demanding tasks. At the Presov VUKOV there has been established, under the coordination of the State Commission for R&D and the State Committee of the USSR for R&D, an international design, engineering and technical office of Robot, the work of which is currently focused on the development of flexible production systems based on robotized equipment complexes. In March of last year the decisions were made concerning the organizational form of the international R&D Association Robot. A new, more advanced form of international cooperation marks the further expansion of R&D cooperation for the design and implementation of robotized equipment complexes and flexible production systems, cooperative production and supply activities. In this way the possibilities are developed for rapid adaptation to new conditions in the area of specialized and cooperative objectives, along with the preconditions for increased participation in the resolution of joint, comprehensive automated production systems in large investment and modernization projects that include a gradual shift to fully automated operations.

As with all higher level innovations, robotization has its own specific problems that have a number of causes. It is impossible to install effectively robots and manipulators by themselves. Rather, this must be done within the context of the modernization of the entire production base, increasing the sophistication of production organization and the outfitting of production facilities with modern equipment. The development of robotization is an objective necessity. The rate of innovation and production increases of robots and manipulators is more than 30 percent annually worldwide. The realization of the tasks of the Comprehensive Automation priority program will influence all aspects of social life, lead to a substantial increase in labor productivity, and increase significantly the overall technical sophistication and efficiency of production.

9276/9835
CSO: 2400/297

MORE ATTENTION TO CSSR'S REPUTATION IN FOREIGN TRADE URGED

AU091412 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 8 Jul 86 p 1

[Editorial: "At Home and Abroad"]

[Excerpt] Developing Czechoslovakia's share in the international division of labor is one of the pivotal prerequisites for the new quality of economic growth which we have chosen for the current 5-year plan and the upcoming periods. This is determined not only by our needs, but by our potential as well. Another thing that must not be ignored is the fact that the socialist economic integration and the bonds of friendship that link us with the other CEMA member-states make our position easier in many respects. Nevertheless, the tasks facing us here are not simple either.

First of all, it would be completely wrong--and we do this at times--to regard the market of the socialist countries as less demanding than the markets of the nonsocialist states. Just like us, our partners in CEMA have also adopted measures aimed at accelerating their economic and social development. Thus, they need, above all, quality and reliable technology, good products, and good service. In addition to this, we also must not ignore the fact that the intrabranch trade within the framework of the CEMA community's cooperation has already practically reached the limit of its possibilities. One has to search for new forms and methods of mutual collaboration and, in particular, to embark upon the path--thus far not yet well-trodden--of intrasectoral and intrabranch trade, and implement direct relations among production organizations. That, among other things, enables one to more meaningfully concentrate resources on research and development, and thus maintain production of top-notch standards.

It is not a good thing when we are still frequently willing, without much hesitation, to accept lower quality for domestic use, when for export, of course, we apply more demanding criteria. These attitudes are quite wrong, they are at variance with the new spirit and thinking which we want to assert in everyday practice. Aside from the fact that these attitudes unfairly hurt domestic customers, behind them there is a dangerously conciliatory attitude toward fundamental shortcomings which retard our economic, and thus also social, development. Our exports can only profit if they are based on generally high demands for quality and effectiveness, which will not permit wasting valuable materials, energy, human work, skills, and initiative on products that satisfy neither our customers nor foreign ones.

It seems that external economic relations are for us not infrequently still something that is unusual and something distant, and not much connected with everyday life. It is as if many suppliers of finished products were abiding by it; thanks to their inadequate flexibilty we often lose customers or do not get good prices. Of course, if we want to really accelerate our development--to implement the new thinking in practice--then it is necssary in all quarters to feel a genuine responsibility for our reputation abroad. We simply cannot do without economic cooperation and trade with the world. On the contrary, the better results we achieve in that field, the greater gain will that be for every one of us.

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PARTY CONGRESS PLANS AUTOMATION, MICROELECTRONICS PRODUCTION

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[Article by Klaus Krakat with the (West Berlin) Research Institute for Inner-German Economic and Social Issues. Selected report dealing with the theme of Economic and Socio-Political Aspects of the 11th SED Party Congress under the rubric: "GDR Plans for Electronics Application and Automation Plans"]

[Text] GDR Planning for Implementation of Microelectronics, Automation

1. Optimistic Evaluation of Prior Technological Development Despite Existing Problems

At the end of the recently completed 5-Year Plan 1981-1985, the leadership of the Party and of the economy of the GDR can undoubtedly point to demonstrated successes in the country's electronics and electrical engineering industries, above all when compared with the initial situation in microelectronics at the end of the 1970's. The following factors have been and are being cited as examples of these successes:

--the production of electronic components including integrated circuits and the growth rates which have been achieved in this area(1);

--the increase in the production of microcomputer systems, especially for use in the areas of data processing and measuring, control and regulating technologies;

--the increases in the production of computers (general-purpose ESER computers(2), office computers, personal computers, etc.) as well as

--the production of industrial robots.

Furthermore, in close correlation with this, the first-rate performance of GDR combines in the industrial sector of electrical engineering/electronics was underscored, particularly at the fairs(3) in Leipzig and Hannover in the spring of 1986(4). Factors receiving special attention included:

--Robotron typewriter technology with its electronic typewriter;

--Robotron printing technology, above all with its dot-matrix printer;

--the automatic exposure technology for the production of circuits (e.g., the central automatic exposure device (ZAB 20) from the Carl Zeiss Combine in Jena and

--the electron beam technology (electron beam multi-chambered oven) for the manufacture of ultra-fine materials from the combine VEB Hans Beimler Locomotive Manufacture and Electrical Engineering in Henningsdorf, which is based on the R&D results of the Manfred von Ardenne Institute in Dresden.

When top level performance by the combines in the GDR in the industrial sector of electrical engineering/electronics is discussed in the GDR, it is limited, also in the opinion of GDR experts, in comparison with the performance levels of leading Western industrial countries, usually to just a few products and/or examples which have remained up to now without any particular influence on elevating the overall technological level. For this reason, therefore, the leadership of the party and of the economy of the GDR has for years been calling for the development and preparation of more and genuine top-level achievements which are in keeping with advanced international technological levels. West German economic experts agree on several reasons for the slow development of scientific-technological progress to date in the GDR and which therefore justify the repeated demand for more top-level achievements.(5)

(a) One of the basic obstacles to scientific-technological progress in the GDR is the lack of innovative capacity in the combines. Basic innovations have up to the present time not been realized to the extent that would be necessary, above all because they are an obstacle to the combines in their efforts to meet plan targets. The renewal rates of products were for that reason hardly sufficient to keep up with stepped-up requirements.

(b) Investments for the realization of basic technologies have up to now been available only to a limited extent. The shortage of investments therefore had a negative impact particularly on the innovation process.

(c) In many cases, willingness on the part of the combines and enterprises to pursue innovation was held back by the overly bureaucratic planning and management system that exists in the GDR, a fact which has been criticized in the past by GDR scientists. A series of new problems emerged in the GDR as a result of these "fundamental obstacles":

--High losses for the GDR economy as a result of claims made on exports, because in several combines product quality did not meet customer expectations.

--The "research and transfer process," which is still too slow.

--The total number of currently installed computer capacities, which is also described by GDR data processing specialists as inadequate.

--Imminent and already evident obstacles to CAD/CAM solutions(6), because there are not enough specialists equipped to work with CAD/CAM.

--Insufficient production levels of important integrated circuits, especially of the 64K RAM memory chips(7), which have already forced Import-Export Electrical Engineering, an enterprise oriented to foreign trade, to buy these memory chips in the West, since they are needed for GDR industry.(8)

--Finally, the costs involved in the production of circuits are relatively high because of manufacturing factors, leading to prices far higher per chip than those of Western manufacturers.

2. Initial Situation for Sought-After Implementation of Electronics, Automation

A comprehensive foundation for the planned technological development has been created in the GDR, especially after publications which appeared prior to the 11th Party Congress of the SED in the GDR within the framework of the state-controlled competitive obligations of the combines and the information made public both at the CeBIT Fair in Hannover and the Spring Fair in Leipzig. Efforts to create the needed foundation for the development of electronics and automation focus around the development and delivery of special equipment for the future production of circuits by the Carl Zeiss Combine in Jena. It was announced that the groundwork for the production of 256K memory chips was first laid.(9) Present activities are concentrated on the production of megabit memory chips: the claim has been made that with "the products manufactured in 1985" an important basis in terms of production technology has been created for 1 megabit of memory.(10) Wolfgang Biermann, general manager of the Carl Zeiss Combine in Jena, reported in his talk at the 11th Party Congress of the SED that an additional scientific advance was created as an object for consideration by the Party Congress with the "completion of the first prototype of a new electron beam exposure device as a prerequisite for the development and production of circuits up to an integration level of 4 megabits."(11)

3. Electronics, Automation Projects During 5-Year Plan 1986-1990

3.1 Plan Targets for 1986, First Results of Planning, Technology Applications

A comprehensive foundation for the planned technological development has been created in the GDR according to publications which appeared in the GDR especially in advance of the 11th Party Congress of the SED, within the framework of the state-controlled competitive obligations of the combines and the information made public both at the CeBIT Fair in Hannover and the Spring Fair in Leipzig. Already at the beginning of 1986, extensive competitive activities began in the GDR on the occasion of the 11th Party Congress of the SED in April 1986. Within the framework of this competition, the industrial combines announced initiatives and/or initial competitive goals for 1986.

For example, Robotron in Dresden intends to "additionally complete the following products in 1986 ...particularly in order to ensure CAD/CAM technology.":(12)

--10,000 8-bit personal computers PC 1715,

-- 1,000 8-bit office computers A 5120/A 5130,

-- 200 16-bit desktop computers A 7100,

-- 30 small DP systems K 1630 and

-- 4 ESER EDP systems EC 1056.

However, the competitive initiative of the Robotron Combine in Dresden was not extended to include the stepped-up production of home computers. The overall production of these computers will therefore remain limited. For this reason, home computers cannot yet be purchased especially by interested young people in special shops or department stores. In keeping with "society's needs," these computers will for the time being continue to be made available to educational institutions (colleges and universities, etc.).

In order to realize the cited additional production levels as well as other projects involving electronic and automation solutions in 1986, production levels must be increased especially at the Microelectronics Combine in Erfurt. For example, the "Soemmerda Initiative," i.e., the projected doubling of the number of personal computers model PC 1715 (instead of 10,000, 20,000 PCs) planned by the VEB Robotron Electronics in Soemmerda is to be ensured, in the first place by the delivery of circuits in a volume surpassing that called for in the current economic plan. In overall terms, the combine hopes to produce one million circuits "over the plan" and also to increase production of electronic consumer goods (e.g., quartz watches, pocket calculators, pocket radios and chess computers) to meet the needs of the population.(13)

The planned projects of other combines and industrial sectors for the first year of the new 5-Year Plan 1986-1990, for example for the implementation of 13,000 new industrial robots, has been mentioned in the "Law concerning the National Economic Plan of 1986", as well as elsewhere.(14)

A demonstration of the introduction of initial CAD/CAM solutions in the industrial combines and in the construction industry as well as the agreement to realize additional solutions of this type by the end of 1986 were in the center of competition on the occasion of the SED Party Congress in spring 1986.(15) It is possible that computer-assisted techniques were declared as belonging to CAD/CAM which, measured against the requirements of Western users, would hardly deserve this designation. In overall terms,(16) the first quarter of 1986 saw:

--5,266 office and personal computers produced at the Robotron Combine,
--3,575 industrial robots manufactured by various industrial combines and
--2,273 CAD/CAM solutions made operational in industrial combines and in the construction sector.

Without a doubt, this public announcement of already-realized planning tasks within the first quarter of 1986 should underscore the intended implementation according to plan of all of the objectives established in the areas of

electronics and automation which were named at the 11th Party Congress both by Honecker and also by Stoph and, last but not least, in the directive of the Party Congress.

Robotron Dresden believes that it will be able to meet the impending requirements by means of an expansion in its production capacities, in particular for the manufacture of its personal computers, desktop computers and office computers, basic computer systems and the ESER EDP system. In the past, the combine's activities focused on:

--The development (and series production planned for 1986) of the ESER EDP system EC 1056, a computer system of the development Series 3 of the ESER;

--The development (with series production also planned for 1986) of the 16-bit desktop computer A 7100;

--The development and production of products of printing and typewriter technology (e.g., Robotron matrix printers and electronic typewriters) as well as

--The development and production of hardware components for the realization of CAD/CAM solutions (computer systems, plotters, digitizers, image-processing systems, intelligent graphics terminals).

According to information announced at the fairs, Robotron believes itself ready to offer "a spectrum of basic CAD/CAM systems and components with graduated performance levels. This spectrum reaches from OEM...for flexible programmed machine control...to complete advanced computer-integrated manufacturing automation (CIM)."(17)

However, Robotron also emphasizes new applications for its computer technology, which were developed in its own software company, VEB Robotron Project Dresden. These include among others:

--Relational database solutions for work with Robotron microcomputers, office computers and personal computers;

--A data communications system for data communication, remote data processing and computer networking;

--Standard software for text processing and spreadsheets;

--The application "automated control of tall shelf storage" in order to optimize industrial transportation and storage processes;

--Applications for use with CAD/CAM workstations (in cooperation with the VE Data Processing Combine) and

--Software for the establishment of local area networks.

For some time, the Robotron Combine in Dresden and the Communications Electronics Combine in Leipzig have been coordinating their research and

production activities, in order to be able to develop integrated solutions for data communications in keeping with the international trend.

The implementation of manufacturing automation on the basis of flexible manufacturing systems has remained almost in the shadow of the CAD/CAM euphoria. The first examples of this were introduced at the Leipzig Spring Fair of 1984 by the Machine Tool Construction company of the GDR.(18) Since that time, a move has been made to establish flexible manufacturing lines and processing centers at industrial combines that "play a key role in determining the economic structure" of the country.(19) However, in this sector of production automation, the GDR is still in the early stages of a new development.

3.2 Resolutions of the Party Congress concerning the Enhancement of Electronic and Automation Solutions in the GDR

The technology planning to the year 1990 which was established by the 11th Party Congress of the SED is regarded as a solid component of the objectives named in the complex programme of the CEMA states in the areas of electronics and automation for their individual economies. The GDR will concentrate in the future area of scientific-technological development above all on the following planning complexes (cf. also the following table):

(a) The Megabit Project

Seven years after the start of series production of the 1K RAM memory chip in the USA, the microelectronics industry of the GDR introduced the first models of a 1K RAM memory chip, the U 253 D, from a test production at the 1977 Spring Fair in Leipzig. Series production of this chip did not begin until about three years later.

When series production of the 64K RAM memory chip U 2164 was announced in the GDR in 1985, six years had passed since the production of this type of 64K RAM chip had begun in Japan and the USA. According to information from the GDR, it appears that the Microelectronics Combine in Erfurt experienced difficulties with the manufacture of these memory chips, thus the request for a significant increase in production output, which meant a reduction in the reject rate was by no means arbitrary. In view of the complexity of the production process of 256K RAM chips, which is acknowledged even by Western IC manufacturers, and the difficulties with which the GDR is confronted in the production of its 64K RAM chips, one can imagine that the production of 256K RAMs will not be carried out without problems and will be accompanied by a pronounced time lag as compared with the USA and Japan. For this reason it seems doubtful whether production of the 1-megabit chip would have been fully mastered by the end of the current 5-Year Plan to ensure a cost-effective series production. In any case, in view of the still unsolved "transfer problem" in the GDR, for the Microelectronics Combine in Erfurt it will not be a question of appearing on the IC market as a "dynamic enterprise" in Schumpeter's sense of the term, i.e., in the shortest possible time to realize "pioneer profits" by means of a well-targeted innovation, and thus to cover the high costs of research and development. If only because of the obstacles described in the beginning of this article, it is inevitable that in the long run an emulation of proven Western developments will take place, although with

a clear time lag, not only for megabit chips, but also in the case of more advanced microprocessors (32 bit microprocessors) and other integrated circuits.(20) Independent of this, the future production of circuits during the 5-year plan period to 1990 will depend both on the adequate availability of specialized new devices for the manufacture of chips from the combines Carl Zeiss in Jena and Microelectronics in Erfurt, as well as on the absolute mastery of the production processes, in particular the production of the 1 megabit chip.

Table: Production Goals in Industrial Sector of Electrical Engineering/Electronics during 5 Year Plan Period 1986-1990

Systems and Hardware for Production and Office Automation		Planned Targets 1986-1990 (unit quantity)
Electronic	office & personal computers	160,000 - 170,000
Computer	small EDP systems	1,900 - 1,950
Technology	general-purpose computers	660 - 670
Industrial robots		75,000 - 80,000
(including flexible robots)		10,000 - 12,000
CAD/CAM workstations		85,000 - 90,000
Flexible manufacturing segments in the combines in machine tool construction and electrical engineering/electronics		80
Complex automation projects in other branches of the national economy		35

SOURCES

"Erfolgreicher Weg der Gestaltung der entwickelten sozialistischen Gesellschaft in der DDR, Zahlen und Fakten" [Successful Paths to Shaping Developed Socialist Society in the GDR, Numbers and Facts], compiled by departments of the Central Committee of the SED and the State Central Administration for Statistics of the GDR (Documentation on the occasion of the 11th Party Congress of the SED 1986) April 1986, pp 26, 33, 35;

"Bericht des Zentralkomitees der SED an den XI. Parteitag der SED" [Report of the Central Committee of the SED on the 11th Party Congress of the SED]. Report prepared by Erich Honecker to the 11th Party Congress of the SED. In: NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 18 April 1986, p 5;

"Direktive des XI. Parteitages der SED zum Fuenfjahrplan fuer die Entwicklung der Volkswirtschaft der DDR in den Jahren 1986 bis 1990" [Directive of the 11th Party Congress of the SED Concerning the 5-Year Plan for the Development of the GDR Economy 1986-1990]. Report prepared by Willi Stoph. In: NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 20 April 1986, pp 3-4;

"Direktive des XI. Parteitages der SED zum Fuenfjahrplan fuer die Entwicklung der Volkswirtschaft der DDR in den Jahren 1986-1990" [Directive of the 11th Party Congress of the SED Concerning the 5-Year Plan for the Development of the GDR Economy 1986-1990] In: NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 23 April 1986, pp 4-5.

(b) Computer Technology Program

Possible problems related to transfer and production in the area of circuit manufacturing will not remain without an impact on the manufacture of other hardware in the area of computers as well as measuring and process control technologies. In the area of the general-purpose computer (ESER computers), the activities of Robotron Dresden will be concentrated totally on the production of the new ESER computer EC 1056 (features include new circuitry, new operating systems). This system is a prototype of the so-called "series of six," more precisely, the developmental Series 3 of the ESER with a speed of about 538,000 operations per second (ESER system mix). The first reports regarding the new Robotron computer appeared in August 1984.(21) Since this computer as early as 1984 passed a series of tests before a panel of ESER experts, it was expected that it would be introduced at the Spring Fair in Leipzig in 1985. Possible technical problems were perhaps the reason that it was not to be seen at this fair, and also for the fact that relevant trade journals in the GDR subsequently failed to report on it. Not until the end of 1985 and in a publication in spring 1986 did it become known, based on brief reports, that the first systems of the EC 1056 had already been installed in such combines as Kabelwerke in Oberspree, for example. Contrary to general expectations, this EDP system was not introduced at the Leipzig Spring Fair in 1986. It is said that series production is supposed to begin before the end of the current year.

Neither in the press releases nor at the press conference held by the Robotron combine at the 1986 Leipzig Fair was it announced whether and to what extent the GDR will participate in the production of super-EDP facilities as described in the complex programme. Nonetheless, it can be assumed that there is a general intention, or obligation, to participate in this project. Since this project is to be realized by the year 2000, critical prerequisites for the construction of such facilities must be created in the GDR during the current 5-Year Plan period. As Gorbachov emphasized in his speech at the 11th Party Congress of the SED, it is not possible to imagine the future of the Soviet Union "without close collaboration with the GDR and the other brother countries."(22) Read between the lines, this means that the USSR does

not wish to stand alone in bearing the burdens associated with the complex program and that full support is expected particularly from the GDR in the area of electronics and automation as well.

An additional focal point for Robotron computer production focuses on systems of decentralized data technology, i.e., personal and desktop computers, office computers and basic computer systems. In addition to ESER computers (primarily EC 1056), these are to form a foundation for CAD/CAM. This was also repeatedly emphasized at the Party Congress.

(c) Production Automation

A clear increase over current production levels is among the primary objectives contained in the directive of the Party Congress for the 5-Year Plan 1986-1990. Closely linked to this is a reduction in manufacturing time and ultimately an increase in labor productivity. These objectives are to be met by means of the following:

--new generations of machines and equipment that are characterized by their reliance on microelectronics and

--functioning deliveries of replacement parts.

Machine tools and processing machines have been assigned a critical role in the solution of these and other tasks. By 1990, for example, this sector is to increase the number of machine tools equipped with microelectronic control systems to 80 percent.(23) By 1990, machine tools of this type, complemented by industrial robots and CAD/CAM workstations, are to be implemented, first for the development of automated manufacturing complexes and segments as well as processing centers. In the further stage of production automation, individual automation solutions are to be linked together in flexible manufacturing systems, leading in this way to "comprehensive automation." The production level that will thereby be achieved is to be characterized by new devices of measuring, testing and sensor technologies as well as by machines and devices driven by direct current. In addition to the machine tool and processing machines industry, heightened performance levels in the construction of automation facilities will also be necessary in the GDR in order for plan targets to be met. At the present time, the long-term efforts in the direction of automation go beyond the current 5-year plan period and are aimed at the realization of CIM solutions.

However, the GDR is only in the initial phase in its move to comprehensive production automation. The previous initial CAD/CAM solutions were realized without any kind of linkage to the existing technical information system and without interfaces to the administrative EDP.

(d) Perspectives On Electronic Telecommunication

About two years ago, the course was set in the GDR for the establishment of digital telecommunications networks as indicators of future telecommunications and communications systems. In line with international (Western) developments in this area, the party directive to 1990 calls for a "transition to digital communications for selected hardware and software complexes." Closely linked

to this development planning is the preparation of the integration "of previously independent and new services, such as speech communication, telecopiers, teletypers, data and image transmission, into a system with a significant impact on the national economy."(24) On the other hand, the directive did not emphasize the establishment of satellite systems, for which the production technology prerequisites necessary during this 5-year plan period would most certainly already have to be created as well in the electrical engineering and electronics combines, although this area was specially stressed in the complex programme. Seen in overall terms, the references made at the Party Congress and in the directive to the continued development of communications electronics contain only general formulations concerning planning projects; detailed data concerning po sible stages, e.g. of the establishment of a public communications system and its linkage to individual systems, are missing.

(e) Planned Organizational and Applications Solutions

The implementation and creation of new organizational and applications solutions, but also requirements regarding the utilization of the new technologies are linked to the preparation of new production systems and computer systems. With regard to this, the following individual points could be mentioned:

--Implementation of a process-oriented information processing, i.e., data processing oriented to the workplace.

--Transition from batch processing to dialogue-processing (man-machine dialogue) by consolidating data acquisition and data processing.

--Linkage between computers, taking into consideration telecommunications components (digital technology), organization of local networks (e.g., for enterprises or ministries) and the creation of possibilities of accessing the public network of the GDR postal system.

--Adaptation of the existing database concept to the changed information technology framework: organization of centralized and decentralized data banks with the goal of implementing data storage that is as free as possible of redundancies.(25)

--Realization of integrated solutions, e.g.,

  data integration via the realization of administrative flow-charts,

  integration of text and image (integration of text, image and data processing) as well as,

  integration of computer-assisted commercial data processing and production automation.

--The preparation of new user-friendly software solutions and software that allows for customization, in particular for workstation-oriented data processing and CAD/CAM.

--Organization of process flow of the new forms of process automation (in administration and production).

It is the declared long-range objective of the efforts being carried out by leaders of the Party and the economy in the GDR in terms of electronics and automation beyond 1990 not only to realize improved information services and data banks, but also to implement data access to the largest possible number of decentralized computer stations. Certainly, a computer-assisted and dialogue-oriented information system for the whole economy, which has the task of ensuring both management and planning as well as control of the execution of the plan by the central state managerial organs will form the basis for this.(26)

In order to be able to realize the intended innovation processes by means of the use of electronics and automation, a number of related demands has been made. In the future, among other things:

1. The "contractual relations of the combines with the Academy of Sciences and the universities" are to be expanded "in a major way";(27)

2. The basic research carried out by the institutes of the Academy of Sciences, at the colleges and universities as well as in the combine institutes, is to be directed, in keeping with established priorities, at the projects which were especially emphasized in the directive of the party congress regarding accelerated scientific-technological progress;

3. Existing scientific disciplines (such as socialist economic management or information science) are to contribute with sound accomplishments to the solution of new problems and

4. The innovation activities of the innovator and the [Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow] movements are to lead to a push ahead in rationalization.

4. Conclusions

As a whole, the planned rates of increase and objectives are not be regarded as unachievable even in view of the obstacles that can be expected in the areas of production and organization. Nonetheless, because of the present technology gap between East and West, the GDR will hardly be able to eliminate by 1990 the disparity which exists in the area of advanced technology, particularly with regard the to USA and Japan, but also in comparison with several Western European countries. Therefore, in the opinion of West German experts, a continuation of the time lag and a resulting further adaptation and reception of successful Western technologies and applications solutions is pre-programmed. Conceivable changes within the economic system of the GDR were not addressed by the SED Party Congress.

Since for the future it still cannot be expected that the GDR combines will enjoy real independence, but rather that the primacy of plan fulfillment will continue to hold sway, the GDR will continue to experience problems in the implementation of advanced technologies which in the general view of West German economists have their cause in the given economic system.

FOOTNOTES

1. According to estimates from within the country, the GDR currently belongs to "the few countries in the world which in have the potential in important areas to develop and produce microelectronic components..." Quoted from: "Erfolgreicher Weg der Gestaltung der entwickelten sozialistischen Gesellschaft in der DDR, Zahlen und Fakten" [Successful Path to Shaping the Developed Socialist Society in the GDR, Facts and Figures]. Compiled by departments of the Central Committee of the SED and the State Central Administration for Statistics of the GDR, April 1986, p 32 (on the occasion of the 11th Party Congress of the SED.

2. ESER: acronym for "einheitliches System der elektronischen Rechentechnik" [Unified System of Electronic Computer Technology].

3. Leipzig Spring Fair as well as the CeBIT Fair in Hannover.

4. Cf. K. Krakat: "Flexible Fertigungssysteme und CAD/CAM Loesungen im Mittelpunkt des DDR-Angebots: Neues Comecon-Abkommen praegte Leipziger Messe" [Flexible Manufacturing Programs and CAD/CAM Solutions at the Core of the GDR Contribution: New COMECON Meeting Shaped the Leipzig Fair], in COMPUTERWOCHE, Munich, No. 21, 23 May 1986, pp 41-45.

5. Cf. K.C. Thalheim: "Aktuelle Funktionsprobleme einer zentral geplanten and gelenkten Wirtschaft im Spiegel der Diskussionen in der DDR" [Current Problems in the Functioning of a Centrally Planned and Steered Economy as Reflected in Discussions in the GDR]. In: "Stabilitaet im Wandel. Wirtschaft und Politik unter dem evolutionsbedingten Diktat. Festschrift fuer Bruno Gleitze zum 75. Geburtstag." Edited by Bodo G. Gemper, Duncker & Humblot, Berlin, 1978, pp 174-181; H. Leipold: "Eigentumsrechte, Oeffentlichkeitsgrad und Innovationsschwaeche--Lehren aus dem Systemvergleich" [Property Laws, Disclosure and Innovation Problems--Lessons from the Comparison of Systems]. In: "Innovationsprobleme in Ost und West. Schriften zum Vergleich von Wirtschaftsordnungen" Vol. 33, Stuttgart-New York 1983, pp 54-58 and ibid.: "Eigentum und wirtschaftlich-technischer Fortschritt" [Property and Economic-Technological Progress], J.P. Bachem KG Cologne, 1983, pp 123-128 as well as H. Vogel: "Vergleichende Analysen der Innovationskraft in West und Ost" [Comparative Analyses of the Capacity for Innovation in West and East"] in: "Innovationsprobleme in Ost und West," op. cit. pp 217-221.

6. CAD: acronym for computer-aided design; CAM: acronym for computer-aided manufacturing.

7. RAM: acronym for random access memory.

8. A 64K RAM of Type SAB 6141 (Siemens) presently costs DM7. For an order of 100 items, the unit price is DM4.20. In comparison, according to unconfirmed information from the GDR, the 64K RAM chip U 2164 from the Microelectronics Combine costs approximately 800 marks (unit price).

9. Cf. "Kombinat Mikroelektronik Erfurt an das Zentralkomitee der SED. Eine Million Schaltkreise im Jahr des XI. Parteitages ueber den Plan" [Erfurt

Microelectronics Combine to the Central Committee of the SED. One Million Circuits over the Plan in the Year of the 11th Party Congress] in: NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 16 January 1986, p 3.

10. "Jeder an seinem Platz das Beste fuer unseren sozialistischen Friedensstaat" [Each in his Place is the Best for our Socialist Peace State], in: NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 7 January 1986, p 1.

11. W. Biermann: "Kurs der Hauptaufgabe zeigt seine Lebenskraft" [The Course of our Major Task Shows its Vitality], in: NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 18 April 1986, p 11.

12. Robotron collective to the CC of the SED: "Unser Arbeitsplatz--unser Kampfplatz fuer den Frieden" [Our Workplace--Our Battleground for Peace], in: NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 11-12 January 1986, p 3.

13. Cf. the extensive treatment of this topic in: "Kombinat Mikroelektronik Erfurt an das Zentralkomitee der SED. Eine Million Schaltkreise im Jahr des XI. Parteitages ueber den Plan," op. cit. p 1.

14. Cf. in detail "Von der 12. Tagung der Volkskammer der DDR. Gesetz ueber den Volkswirtschaftsplan 1986 vom 29 November 1985" [From the 12th Meeting of the GDR People's Chamber. Law on the 1986 Economic Plan of 29 November 1985], in: NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 30 November/1 December 1985, pp 9-11.

15. From January to April 1986, reports concerning this appeared almost daily in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, the central organ of the SED.

16. Cf. "Zum XI. Parteitag der SED--Volkswirtschaft leistungsstark und dynamisch. Einheit von Wort und Tat" [At the 11th Party Congress of the SED--A Strong and Dynamic Economy. Unity of Word and Deed],in: NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 8 April 1986, p 1.

17. Robotron press information: "Automatisierungstechnik fuer kontinuierliche und Fertigungsprozesse--CAD/CAM" [Automations Technology for Continuous and Production Processes--CAD/CAM], p 1, Leipzig Spring Fair 1986. CIM: short for "computer integrated manufacturing," is the expression for the integration of CAD/CAM, systems of production planning and steering (PPS), flexible manufacturing systems (including industrial robotics etc.) as well as other computer-assisted technologies. According to the unanimous opinion of West German experts, CIM presently represents a "conceptual model" for the information technology infrastructure within an enterprise. OEM: acronym for original equipment manufacturer, i.e., the manufacture of devices which are to be built into other systems.

18. Offers from the Robotron combine at the Leipzig Spring Fair in 1986.

19. Cf. "Bearbeitungszentren Fertigungszellen Flexible Fertigungssysteme--ein zukunftsorientiertes Angebot" [Treatment Centers of Manufacturing Cells for

Flexible Manufacturing Systems--A Future-Oriented Program], in: DIE WIRTSCHAFT, Leipzig Spring Fair edition 1984, p 71. Also K. Krakat: "Technologiefortschritt durch Elektrotechnik und Elektronik," op. cit., pp 94-96.

20. This also concerns particularly the production of surface-mounted components (SMD or surface mounted devices), production of which has still not begun at the Microelectronics Combine, in comparison with Siemens, for example. These (passive) components include capacitors, resistors and inductances [sic], which are mounted by special automatic devices without connecting wires in a space-saving way directly on the surface of the printed circuit board. Regarding the objectives, cf. also "Direktive des XI. Parteitages der SED zum Fuenfjahrplan fuer die Entwicklung der volkswirtschaft der DDR in den Jahren 1986 bis 1990," op. cit. p 3.

21. Cf. also Ch. Weber, W. Lampenscherf and K.H. Homilius: "Das Modell EC 1056" in: RECHENTECHNIK/DATENVERARBEITUNG No 8, 1984, pp 5-7.

22. M. Gorbachov: "Wir sind treue Freunde und Verbuendete der SED, der DDR, und wir bleiben es fuer alle Zeiten" [We Are true Friends and Allies of the SED, of the GDR, and We Shall Remain So for All Time To Come]. Speech given at the 11th Party Congress of the SED. In: NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 19 April 1986, p 3.

23. Cf. "Direktive des XI. Parteitages der SED zum Fuenfjahrplan fuer die Entwicklung der Volkswirtschaft der DDR in den Jahren 1986 bis 1990," op. cit. p 6.

24. "Direktive des XI. Parteitages zum Fuenfjahrplan fuer die Entwicklung der Volkswirtschaft der DDR in den Jahren 1986 bis 1990," op. cit. p 6.

25. In the sense of verbosity, superfluity. One speaks of redundance when in linguistic formulations more symbols are used than are necessary for the transmission of information.

26. Similar to the economic information system VIS which was planned as early as the middle of the 1960's, but never implemented.

27. "Direktive des XI. Parteitages der SED zum Fuenfjahrplan fuer die Entwicklung der Volkswirtschaft der DDR in den Jahren 1986 bis 1990," op. cit. p 4. Cf. also supplementary information in H.F. Buck: "Finanzpolitisches Programm und Staatshaushalt der Regierung der DDR fuer das Wirtschaftsjahr 1986" [Financial Policy Program and Budget of the GDR Government for Fiscal Year 1986], Analysen und Berichte des Gesamtdeutschen Instituts, No. 19, 1986, pp 14-16.

13139
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DETERMINATION OF PRICES IN STATE AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian No 14, 4 Apr 86; No 20, 16 May 86

[Article by Oprea Parpala, Ion Dincu, Radu Voicu, Toader Moga, and Emilia Parpala: "The Economic Substantiation of the Zoning of the Production Prices in the State Agricultural Enterprises"]

[4 Apr 86 pp 12-13, 15]

[Text] The achievement of a new quality in the economic activity in agriculture--especially in its state sector--is decisively conditioned by the matter of showing a profit and increasing the profitability for all products and in all production units. A new quality in the economic activity in agriculture necessarily presupposes full economic self-administration at the level of each agricultural unit, without which it is not possible to achieve true self-management, which strengthens the unit's economic autonomy, as a component and inseparable part of the principle of democratic centralism in the planned management of the entire national economy. Pointing out that the new economic and financial mechanism must combine socialist ownership and the socialist mode of production into a whole with a broad initiative and material encouragement of the masses, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stated at the 13th party congress that it is necessary "for us to act as steadily as possible to base all economic and social activity on the principle of self-management and self-administration, doing everything so that each unit may obtain continual growth in economic efficiency and in profitability."

The basic motivation for the economic mechanism results from the idea that the socialist society can be developed only on the basis of high efficiency and profitability in all fields. Therefore, the matter of improving the new economic and financial mechanism and operating it in the best way constitutes a permanent concern of all workers--in the area of practice or theory--in the field of managing the national economy. However, the implementation of this postulate of economic development requires a correct understanding of the role of the economic laws, with a view to creatively applying them to the concrete conditions of Romania's economic and social development in the new stage.

In this context, along with the application of other objective laws, there is a great importance attached to applying the law of value to our socialist state agricultural economy, with a view to improving the socialist mode of

production and the social production relations and forces. The conscious application of the law of value (eliminating its voluntarism as well as its self-action) represents a basic requirement of the new economic mechanism.

Price and Economic Self-Administration

One of the key factors (besides the production cost) through which the basic requirement in the application of the new economic mechanism--the matter of showing a profit and increasing the profitability of agricultural production--is the price (production, contracting, or purchase price). The price is what links the production expenses and the profitability of production, serving as a condition for materially encouraging the agricultural producers to increase agricultural production through the rational, ever better utilization of all production resources, natural, material, human, and financial.

As a monetary expression of the value of the agricultural products that enter into the exchange of activities in the Romanian national economy, the price--through the functions that it fulfills--has a decisive role in the proper functioning of the economic mechanism, based on the economic self-administration and the self-financing of the socialist agricultural units.

The consistent promotion of the principle regarding economic self-administration at the level of each agricultural product and each socialist agricultural unit strengthens the role of prices in the field of covering and recovering the production expenses, as an essential, sine qua non condition for encouraging the agricultural producers. The recovery of the production expenses is the primary condition for any economic activity in agriculture, because, in its absence, not even simple reproduction can be secured, with the agricultural units having to consume their economic substance itself. In proportion to the development of the national economy and the growth of the country's financial power, the remunerative character of the prices of agricultural products has been strengthened, through the closer correlation of them with the level of the expenses necessary under normal production conditions. It should be borne in mind that the prices of the basic agricultural products for carrying out the food self-supply program in accordance with the principles of scientific, rational nutrition had bigger increases during the last rise in prices.

While self-administration--concretized in offsetting the expenditures made in order to obtain the products with the incomes obtained from the realization of the products sold--entails the obligatory recovery of the production expenses, the self-financing of the economic activity at the level of each agricultural enterprise requires--just as obligatorily--the obtaining of profits for attaining the accumulations needed in order to resume agricultural production on a wider and wider scale. For precisely this reason, profit has become the chief indicator of economic efficiency in agriculture, and profitability--along with quantitative and qualitative growth in agricultural production--has become the final objective of any agricultural activity. Therefore, through its level, the price (production, contracting, or purchase price) is called upon to ensure not only the recovery of the (standardized) production expenses but also a rate of profitability of production by means of which it is possible to achieve a rate of accumulation in accordance with the rate and

proportions of the process of expanded reproduction in agriculture as a whole and at the level of each agricultural unit.

Consequently, the implementation of the new economic mechanism in the direction of meeting its main requirements--self-financing and economic self-administration--entails the strengthening of the role of the prices for the purchase of agricultural products by the state, as an important factor in the planned guidance of socialist agriculture.

The Peculiarities of Price Formation in Agriculture

In agriculture, however, the full manifestation of the role of prices in applying the new economic mechanism is peculiar, due to the specific forms that are taken by the mechanism for forming the value and thus the price in socialist agriculture. In agriculture, as in the other branches of the national economy, the value is determined by the socially necessary cost for producing the respective product. With one adjustment, however: In agriculture, the level of the socially necessary cost is determined by that achieved on the poorest land--of course, under the conditions of a rational level of technical equipping, of organization of production and labor, and of administration of all production assets (including the land).

This adjustment, peculiar to agriculture, is conditioned by the territorial limitation of the land and by the qualitative variation in it on a territorial basis as a chief means of production in agriculture. The territorial limitation, particularly of the best land, under the conditions of the necessity of securing levels and assortments of agricultural products that meet the consumption needs of society, dictates the cultivation of the poorer land as well, including the newly recovered, formerly unproductive land. However, with the same level of production expenses, lower yields are obtained on this land, with growth in them requiring an even bigger increase in the production expenses per hectare. The result: In both cases, the production costs are higher on the poorer land (we repeat, with the other technical and organizational conditions being equal). Since the amount of agricultural products obtained on the poor land (set, as a rule, through the plan target) is just as necessary to society as that obtained on the better land, then the (higher) production expenses for the poorer land also gain the social recognition that turns them into a regulator of the socially necessary costs. Under these conditions, in agriculture there arises the (paradoxical) situation that the social value of the agricultural products (taking as a basis for calculation the socially necessary costs determined by the production expenses on the poorest land, whose products are just as necessary to society as those from the better land) may be higher than the sum of their individual values. The explanation: The social value of the agricultural products also includes a so-called "false social value" in the form of differential rent.

What happens with the mechanism for setting the prices of agricultural products. If we apply the general scheme according to which the price is the monetary expression of value, then the single price is determined by the agricultural product's social value, which, we repeat, also includes the "false social value" for the amount of product obtained on the better land. The

consequences: a) the rising of the prices of agricultural products, b) the artificial growth of monetary circulation in the country, and c) the adoption of financial-policy measures (especially through the income tax) by means of which the state acquires this false social value and then uses it in the interests of the entire society. However, in addition to the drawbacks (quantitative ones, but ones that can have negative effects of a qualitative nature) that the use of this factor has, another artificial rise in monetary circulation in the country may arise.

Consequently, for setting the prices for the purchase of agricultural products by the state from the agricultural producers, the value has just an orientative character, only for setting the prices of the agricultural products obtained on the poorest land. The interests of the balanced development of the national economy and of the harmonization of the relations between the producers and the consumers of agricultural products require that the prices of agricultural products have as a basis for calculation the (standardized) zonal production costs. Since the (social) value can only be a single one, it is not possible to accept the thesis regarding the existence of zonal values in agriculture, but only of zonal costs with which the price level, varying on a territorial basis, is correlated.

The Necessity of Zoning the Prices of Agricultural Products

For the main vegetable products (wheat, rye, grain corn, sunflowers, and greens), which cannot be obtained only on good land in the amounts that would meet the needs of the national economy, the contracting prices are varied according to zones. Despite the drawbacks that still persist in determining the number and territorial extent of the price zones and in more sensibly correlating the zonal price with the zonal production cost, the system of territorial variation in prices has proved to be an effective factor for growth in agricultural production in the proportions and assortments that would suffice for the country's self-supply.

Nevertheless, the system of zonal prices is not practiced in the state sector of agriculture. Even in the latest regulations on the contracting for and purchase of agricultural products, the production prices are single ones on a territorial basis. However, although the differences in the natural and economic production conditions among the agricultural units on a zonal basis are less acute in the case of the state agricultural enterprises (since they are not found throughout the country), the failure to take these differences into account is nonetheless a reflection of keeping in practice an old theoretical thesis regarding the profitability of a superior type obtained in the system as a whole and not at the level of each agricultural unit. Such a practice corresponded to the old economic and financial mechanism, in which the system of state subsidies, of the coverage of the so-called "planned losses" by the state, had become a customary "factor" in economic management of the state agricultural enterprises. In favor of this practice there is still cited the idea that once the entire output obtained (minus the production assets) is acquired by the state, which, in its turn, bears all the production expenses, the acquisition (production) price is no longer important.

However, under the new conditions, those of the new economic mechanism, it is clear that such a practice flagrantly violates the principles of the self-administration and self-financing of each economic unit, including each state agricultural enterprise. Overall profitability is not sufficient for the rational utilization of all production resources existing on a territorial basis, but profitability at the level of each state agricultural unit, whose economic activity must be performed in accordance with the requirements of the new economic and financial mechanism, like that of any other economic unit (be it even the neighboring agricultural productive cooperative).

The further use of the single (average) production price is equally discouraging both for the state agricultural enterprises located under the best production conditions and for those located on the poorer land. For the first category of units, which obtain higher yields per hectare with lower production costs, the single price (which covers the production expenses, offering the possibility of also obtaining big profits) becomes discouraging with regard to the complete, ever better utilization of the optimum production conditions, limiting the level of production as well as of the profits that can be obtained. For the second category of state agricultural units, the single price has the same discouraging action, with even more obvious negative effects, since whatever efforts may be made by the staffs of working people to whom the rational administration of these production resources is entrusted, they cannot obtain, as a rule, production and financial results comparable to those obtained by the state agricultural units in the first zone.

Consequently, the rational zoning of production prices (and of contracting and purchase prices for agricultural production cooperatives and individual producers) is an important problem, with significant effects on the rate of progress of the new agrarian revolution in Romania, which has as a chief objective the obtaining of record yields through the intensification and complete utilization of the agricultural production resources in all zones of the country. For precisely this reason, the solving of it, by generalizing in practice a mechanism for zonal prices, is an urgent matter, since it is closely connected with the factors for material encouragement of agricultural producers proposed by the documents of the 13th party congress and pointed out in the report presented at this congress by the secretary general of the party, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. The conscious management of the process of applying the new economic mechanism and the general economic laws (particularly the law of value) requires the further improvement of the system of prices of agricultural products as an expression of the strengthening of the leading role of the party, of our social state, in carrying out and implementing successfully the new agrarian revolution in Romania.

[16 May 86 pp 10-11]

[Text] Through the high percentage that they have in the production structure and in the structure of the cultivated areas in the state agricultural enterprises, the wheat and grain-corn crops are of particular economic interest, since the economic and financial results obtained for these two main crops influence both directly and indirectly (through animal husbandry) the economic and financial situation of the state sector of our agriculture.

The Profitability of Wheat Production

In the 1982-1984 period, the state agricultural enterprises [IAS's] furnished annually a large amount of wheat to the state's centralized supply of agricultural products, as a result of which they obtained big monetary incomes, attaining a rate of profitability of 27.4 percent. Such an economic and financial situation reflects the action of a balanced economic and financial mechanism. The (average) production price not only covers the expenses but also offers the possibility of obtaining profits at a rate of profitability considered optimum for meeting each agricultural branch's needs for expanded reproduction. At the same time, the situation of the profitability in wheat production on a territorial basis, according to counties, shows that there still are big reserves for improving the mode of operation of the economic mechanism in a least two main directions: 1) the zonal variation of prices, through a close correlation of the production price with the production cost; and 2) the reduction and rationalization of the production expenses at the wheat-raising units which are located in favorable zones (on some of the best land in the country) but which have a negative or shaky financial situation.

The possibility and especially the rationality and thus the necessity of zonal variation in production prices, to encourage all units to increase the wheat yields per hectare, follow from the comparative analysis itself of the final results: The overwhelming majority of all the wheat-raising IAS's are profitable, with 102 of them having a rate of profitability of up to 30 percent, while in 66 IAS's the rate of profitability in wheat production exceeds 50 percent. In nine IAS's (six of which are in Banat), the rate of profitability in wheat production exceeds 100 percent. It is clear that under such conditions it is not possible to speak of consciously using the law of value in the direction of materially encouraging all agricultural producers in all wheat-producing zones to meet the needs of the national economy: While for some zones the average (single) production price does not yet cover the expenses, for others it is unjustifiably high, giving rise to excessive profits, which can "lull to sleep" the concern of the producers for utilizing the production resources as intensively as possible, to the point of obtaining record yields.

At the same time, one's attention is drawn to the fact that in some counties, known for the quality of the soil and, in general, of the soil and climatic conditions favorable to raising wheat, the financial activity for this crop ends with a marginal rate of profitability (at most 10 percent) or some perform an unprofitable activity for this crop. Such is the case of three IAS's each in Braila and Olt Counties, four each in Constanta, Dolj, Ialomita, and Giurgiu Counties, six in Calarasi County, and eight in Tulcea County. Consequently, the intensification of the action of the economic mechanism's factors for rationalizing the production expenses per hectare, along with applying technologies that ensure the obtaining of yields corresponding to the level of the expenses, represents an acute imperative in the field of raising the economic efficiency in wheat production in the state agricultural enterprises.

The Profitability of Grain-Corn Production

Under the current conditions, the average single production price of grain corn covers the expenses, but the rate of profitability obtained does not meet

the needs of the process of expanded reproduction in this branch. These conclusions are dictated by the analysis of the profitability in grain-corn production on a territorial basis. The intensification of the factors for operating the economic mechanism must be aimed in the following main directions:

a) The substantiated establishment of the production prices of grain corn on a territorial basis, taking into account the necessary zonal level of production costs. It is clear that the lack of profitability in corn production in a number of corn-raising units cannot be explained only by organizational and management deficiencies, it also having reasons of an objective nature, caused by the way in which the action of the (objective) law of value is used in the activity of economic self-management. In this context, it may seem that it would also be necessary to increase the prices paid by the state for the output of grain corn furnished to the state supply, which would also lead, implicitly, to the growth of the average production price. We feel that, in reality, this situation will not arise, considering the big reserves that exist for the reduction of production expenses.

b) The reduction of production costs, especially in the main grain-corn-raising zones, which also make the biggest contribution to the state's centralized supply. It should be borne in mind that, in most cases, it is a question of the irrigated cultivation of corn--for which, thus far, it has not be possible, in all cases, to obtain yields per hectare corresponding to the additional investments made in order to prepare the land. Consequently, the main problem remains that of substantially increasing the yield per hectare under irrigated cultivation through the rational utilization of the production resources favorable to obtaining record yields.

The presentation and analysis of the economic and financial situation of wheat and grain-corn production in the state agricultural enterprises in the 1982-1984 period are revealing as to the territorial differences (sometimes considerable) in the level of the financial results, which cannot be ascribed only to the manner of administering the production assets. The territorial variation in the economic and financial results comes particularly from the variation in the natural production conditions, represented mainly by soil quality. Nearly every state agricultural enterprise has farms scattered over a wide area, containing land of differing fertility. However, the calculation of the average production cost for an enterprise only causes these territorial differences to become blurred. However, this means that, within the framework of the economic autonomy given to the agricultural units on the basis of the principle of self-management, they may have the attribute and capability of varying (where necessary) the average zonal price for an enterprise, in prices according to production microzones, which would stimulate equally all farms producing the same product to utilize fully and better the soil conditions for production, creating equal pay conditions for equal working conditions.

The Zonality of Production Costs

The level of the production cost--like that of the yield per hectare--is the result of the interaction of the objective and subjective factors of agricultural production. Among the objective factors, the soil and climatic ones are

situated in the forefront. Consequently, as a rule, there is an inversely proportional relationship between the yield per hectare and the production cost. The zonality of production costs, as part of a well-oriented policy on prices, constitutes the basic element for the zoning of production prices. The policy on production prices, within the framework of the current economic and financial mechanism, must provide the financial means for the self-financing of the entire production activity at the level of each production branch, regardless of the degree of favorableness of the soil and climatic conditions.

In nearly one-fourth of all the wheat-raising state agricultural units, the level of the production cost exceeds that of the basic production price. It should be borne in mind that these units are concentrated in the majority of the counties in the southern part of the country. The fact that in the same county there are units with different levels of production costs shows that the zoning of production prices cannot have an administrative character, that the price zone cannot be the same as the administrative unit (the counties).

The state agricultural enterprises with the lowest production costs are located in Arad, Timis, and Satu Mare Counties. Most of the units that are in the next bracket of production costs for wheat are located in Timis, Bihor, Olt, Arad, Mures, Braila, Buzau, and Dolj Counties. The results in the counties of Constanta, Timis, Sibiu, Calarasi, Teleorman, Ialomita, Galati, Braila, Giurgiu, Dolj, Prahova, Cluj, Mures, Iasi, and so on are characteristic of the highest bracket of production cost (close to the basic production price).

In grain-corn production, we find the lowest production costs in two counties in the western part of the country--Timis and Arad--which contain nearly half of the state agricultural units that obtain such low costs for grain corn. The rest of the units in this situation are spread among nearly all the counties of the country, there being seen, nevertheless, a certain "anomaly" in the sense that 11 of them are in Sibiu and Bistrita Counties. This shows that the rational administration of production resources permits the performance of a profitable economic activity even in zones with less favorable land.

The largest number of grain-corn-raising units, located, as a rule, in the zones with the best land, belong to the next group of production costs, found nonetheless under the limit of the basic production price: Braila, Constanta, Calarasi, Ialomita, Teleorman, Olt, Dolj, Arad, Timis, and Bihor Counties alone contain half of the grain-corn-raising units that obtain such production costs. This situation confirms, once again, the law of the zonality of production costs.

The next group of production costs is the group of "paradoxes" (also found--in smaller proportions--in wheat production), since the number of grain-corn-raising units located in zones with good land or even some of the best land for raising grain corn are predominant. Thus, two-thirds of the grain-corn-raising units belonging to these production-cost groups are concentrated in the counties of Constanta, Calarasi, Ialomita, Dolj, Teleorman, Timis, Tulcea, and so on. It should be noted that one-third of the grain-corn-raising units belonging to this group are found in Calarasi, Constanta, and Ialomita Counties alone, where the biggest areas planted with corn--under irrigation--are

found. All these things lead us to the conclusion that for the great majority of the grain-corn-raising units in this group, not the amount of the production price (which can be kept within the current limits) but the reduction of the production cost, through the more rational use of production resources (including water) in the direction of both increasing the yield per hectare and reducing the absolute level of the production expenses per hectare, a reduction for which there are sufficient reserves, is decisive for showing a profit in the production of grain corn.

As a rule, state agricultural units located on poor land, for which a suitable correlation of the production price with the production cost is required in order to show a profit in grain-corn production, belong to the higher production-cost groups. But here too there are a number of units that squander a large amount of production resources, so that the actual production expenses far exceed their objective, standardized level. Such is the case of a not at all negligible number of grain-corn-raising units in the counties known for the favorableness of the soil and climatic conditions as well as for the level of intensification of the cultivation of corn (with irrigation), such as Constanta, Giurgiu, Calarasi, and others.

Principles of Economic Substantiation

In the scientific economic substantiation of the necessity, possibility, and practical utility of zoning the production prices of wheat and grain corn in the state agricultural enterprises, we believe that the following two principles must be taken into account:

a) The matter of getting all the wheat- and corn-raising state agricultural enterprises to show a profit, without changing the sum of the prices, so that the state's expenditures for completing the central supply of agricultural products would remain constant (for the same quantity of wheat or grain corn furnished by state agricultural enterprises). This means that the increase in the production prices in certain zones would be done in conjunction with the reduction of the production prices in the zones in which they lead to the attainment of excessive profitability. Only the establishment of an equal or similar standardized rate of profitability for all the production zones can stimulate the state agricultural units to increase the yields per hectare and to reduce the production costs, in order to increase the profits obtained beyond the plan, from which the direct producers of the agricultural products could also benefit.

b) The setting of the production price on the basis of the objectively necessary (standardized) production cost, plus the optimum rate of profitability, which would meet the needs for accumulation with a view to improving the material production base for steadily increasing the yield per hectare. Considering the level of the yields per hectare for wheat and grain corn set for the state agricultural enterprises for 1990, under the conditions of constancy in production costs, we feel that an average annual rate of profitability of 30 percent would be sufficient to meet the additional needs required for increasing the yield per hectare.

In accordance with these principles, we propose four zones of production prices, depending on the level of the production costs.

For the cultivation of wheat, the state agricultural units in the fourth production-cost zone, raising wheat on some of the best land in the country (in the counties of Calarasi, Ialomita, Braila, Constanta, Giurgiu, etc.), must be put in the third production-price zone, with the matter of showing a profit being accomplished exclusively through the reduction of production costs, through the rational organization of production and labor, and through a big increase in labor productivity.

In the cultivation of grain corn, in the third production-price zone, the attainment of the optimum rate of profitability in the state agricultural units located on the best land--particularly under irrigation--would also be done on the basis of reducing the production costs, now at an excessively and unjustifiably high level.

In the fourth zone, even for the units at which the production cost is at the highest level, considering that the majority of them use some of the best land in the country, they can--through the rational administration of production resources--substantially reduce production costs, to the point of achieving an optimum rate of profitability.

It could be that the sum of the new production prices would be higher than the sum of the old prices. More than that: In some cases, the zonal production price of grain corn is higher than that of wheat. But, if we bear in mind that the new sum of the production prices of wheat is lower than the previous one, the transfer of incomes from the cultivation of wheat to the cultivation of grain corn does not affect in any way the interests of the national economy (with the expenditures for purchasing wheat and corn remaining relatively equal) but stimulates the state agricultural enterprises to increase the production of grain corn, so necessary for the balanced and intensive development of agriculture. As a matter of fact, the importance of reducing the production expenses in agriculture is again being stressed by the secretary general of the party, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, who, at the Expanded Plenum of the National Council of Agriculture, the Food Industry, Silviculture, and Water Management on 12-14 February of this year, stated that "we have decided to revise and set norms for each activity, as well as for the expenses in agriculture. It is absolutely necessary for us to radically reduce the production expenses and the material expenditures and to secure the growth of the profitability and economic efficiency in agriculture, this also having in view the corresponding growth of agricultural production!" The new regulations stipulated in the Decree of the State Council on the Granting of Monetary Advances to the State and Cooperative Agricultural Units, to the Members of the Agricultural Production Cooperatives, and to the Individual Producers That Contract To Furnish Agricultural Products to the State Supply, and the Granting of Loans for Production Activity also go along this line.

12105
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STATE OF WESTERN MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX EXAMINED

Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 3 Jun 86 p 4

[Article by Ivan Undzhiev: "Industry: The Future of West European Weapons: "Made in the USA"]

[Text] Success in the struggle for a lasting peace and security throughout the world depends both on suspension of nuclear testing and reduction and elimination of mass destruction weapons, and also on decrease in the volume of non-nuclear weapons, or, as they are still called, conventional weapons. The Soviet Union has always set an example of an integrated approach to disarmament questions. In the most recent peace initiative advanced by Mikhail Gorbachev in his address to the 11th Congress of the German Socialist Unity Party as a logical addition to the comprehensive program proposed by the Soviet side for nuclear disarmament, special attention was also devoted to the conventional weapons deployed on the continent of Europe. The proposed reduction of weapons of this type contrasts with the Western position. The West is allocating increasing amounts of funds for development and production of the most modern weapons and combat materiel.

According to the "Rogers Plan" and the "second echelon strike doctrine," the NATO countries are to try to increase the striking power of their conventional forces. The quality of the scientific and industrial potential available to them is of great importance in reaching this goal. And since in the last analysis the production and marketing of weapons is an extremely profitable business, we are witness to a number of contradictions arising between the capitalist countries. The most striking contradictions are the one arising in relations between the United States and its West European partners.

The "Westland affair," which agitated political life in Great Britain, possibly marks a new stage in the merciless battle being waged by West European arms manufacturers. The stakes are as simple as they are vital. It is a question of survival of the West European armaments industry over the next decade, and in a broader sense also of the extent to which Western Europe is itself capable of producing the war materiel it needs.

A glance at the recent past reveals that war-related industries experienced unprecedented growth during the 1970's. Many countries not only greatly exceeded their prewar production, but even succeeded in ranking themselves immediately behind the United States in exports of weapons and combat materiel. Two factors made the greatest contribution to this situation.

The first was protectionism, which became an integral part of the policy of the ruling bourgeois governments. However, it also caused NATO some discomfort, exemplified by the fact that the member countries were outfitted with 27 types of combat aircraft, seven types of tanks, 22 types of antitank weapons, etc, which in many instances use different ammunition, and which also, of course, require different spare parts. The second factor was represented by the large-scale deliveries of modern weapons and equipment to countries outside the NATO area, especially in the Near and Middle East. The exports were made up both of national products (France, in second place behind the United States in weapons exports, found a ready market for its Mirage airplanes and AMX-30 tanks) and of products resulting from multinational cooperation, such as the French-West German Hot and Milan missiles, the Jaguar combat aircraft, and the French-British Puma helicopters.

Now, however, the situation is quite different. The Third World market is supersaturated with the most modern weapons, and the drop in the price of petroleum has made transactions, such as that with Saudi Arabia for delivery of Tornado airplanes (a German-Italian-English product), merely a pleasant memory of times gone by. Nor is the fact to be underestimated that so-to-speak "local" competitors such as Israel and Brazil have been very successful in marketing their lethal commodities.

And since scientific research work in the weapons sector in the developed West European countries is generally financed with proceeds from exports, specialists believe that such activities have more or less come to a standstill in this area. This will result in the future in a considerable lag behind the United States, where nearly 3 percent of the gross national product is allocated for research work. The hundreds of billions of dollars invested by Washington in this area, half of this amount disbursed directly by the Pentagon, are two-fifths more than the amount invested by all of Western Europe for this purpose. For the sake of comparison, consider that the space research budget of the United States (two-thirds of which is also administered by the Pentagon) is as large as the entire military budget of France, for example. Or consider the 26 billion dollars budgeted for the so-called strategic defense initiative, which is nevertheless a small item in the Pentagon budget. This amount represents 10 years of military research activities in France or 40 years in the Federal Republic of Germany.

It would be logical under these circumstances to expect closer cooperation among the West European countries which manufacture weapons and combat materiel. But the differences among them obviously always gain the upper hand, and the period extending from the end of the last decade to the beginning of the current one was characterized by failure of many joint projects, as, for example, the much publicized French-West German tank or the Eurofighter rejected by Dassault or the French-West German military satellite project abandoned by Bonn, and even the plans for development of the European Hermes spacecraft, the future of which remains cloudy.

Frightened by the fate of Westland, West European companies are becoming more oriented toward cooperation with overseas partners. The membership of many NATO countries in the International Standards Organization favors this process. The huge American firms AT&T and IBM do not turn down advantageous cooperation. The French electronic giant Thomson has already sold the rights to the RITA supersonic system to the United States; the SNECMA company and

General Electric have signed an agreement on manufacture of new engines, etc. At the same time, a tendency toward enlarging the scale of production to make it possible to withstand the heavy American competition is observed on the national scale. For example, in the Federal Republic of Germany the automotive manufacturer Daimler Benz has absorbed engine manufacturer MTU, the electronic firm AEG, and aircraft designer Dornier, and consequently has become a major munitions manufacturer.

In one way or another, the landscape in Western Europe in the area of weapons and combat equipment production will become more American. This means that it will be easier for Washington to impose its will, forcing its NATO partners to undergo faster militarization and thereby erecting new barriers to peace and security in the world.

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AFTERBURNER IGNITION PROBLEMS IN 'CLASS 37' JET ENGINES

Warsaw PRZEGLAD WOJSK LOTNICZYCH I WOJSK OBRONY POWIETRZNEJ KRAJU in Polish No 5, May 86 pp 36-40

[Article by Major Marek Woloszynski, MSc (Eng): "Damages of Control Device Initiating Ignition in 'Class 37' Jet Engines"; first five paragraphs are a summary]

[Text] The components of an aircraft turbine engine whose technical condition has to be evaluated during diagnostic tests in most cases are inaccessible for direct testing. For this reason during diagnostic tests one measures the indirect (control) parameters and primarily the parameters of dynamic processes of the physical effects which characterize the operation of the jet engine.

A jet engine combined with a control system constitutes a complex where the flow of dynamic processes is described by a control (regulation) program and by the design properties (of the control object).

The design solutions of control devices may vary; theoretically, there may be as many of them as there are variables to be regulated or regulating factors.

The function of control systems is not only to achieve the specified values of regulated parameters but also to prevent unsafe conditions in terms of endurance and serviceability.

In case of violation of specified regulator characteristics or their improper technical condition, the course of the transient process differs significantly from the optimum.

An example illustrating the relationship between the technical conditions of an object and the variation course of control parameters is the result of a study of the technical conditions of a control system regulating the operation of a two-swirler afterburner of "class 37" turbine jet engine. The flowchart of the system is given in fig. 1. The design of the system allows maintaining the optimum course of pressure of combustion products p_4 and combustion product temperature T_4 behind the turbine by automatically

correlating the ignition and the pressure rise of fuel p_d in front of the injectors in the afterburner collector and the increase in the cross-section of the engine nozzle D. In this way the optimum conditions for the afterburning initiation are secured.

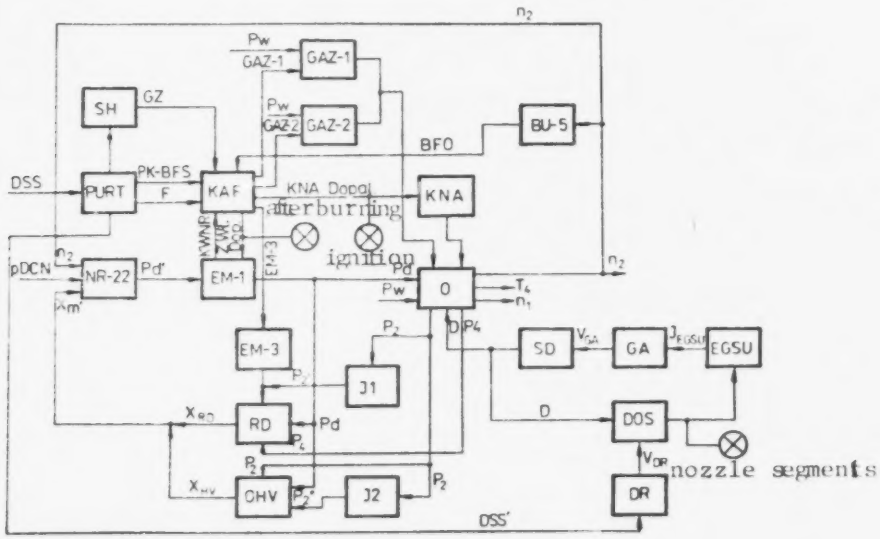

Figure 1. The flowchart of the afterburner system of engine class 37: O - control object (turbine jet engine); NR-22 - afterburner fuel pump; PURT - control assembly of operation cycles of PURT-1FT engine; KAF - automatics assembly of afterburner KAF-13D; BU-5 - engine automatics assembly; KNA - ignition coils; EM-1 - electromagnetic valve of afterburner activation; EM-3 - valve of additional lowering of air pressure p_2'; RD - afterburner pump regulator; OHV - altitude-speed limiter; I1 - control needle 1 (p_2'); I2 - control needle 2 (p_2''); SD - mechanical system controlling the segments of engine nozzle; GA - GA-164 valve controlling the nozzle segments of the engine; EGSU - electrohydraulic device controlling the engine nozzle; DOS - feedback system sensor; DR - potentiometer sensor; SH - hydraulic decelerator; GAZ-1 - gas unit 1; GAZ-2 - gas unit 2.

● The failure-free operation of ignition and stability of fuel burning process in the afterburner depend primarily on the pressure level of combustion products p_4. This pressure affects the afterburner pump regulator and increases or decreases the supply of fuel p_d. A drop of combustion product pressure p_4 behind the turbine, e.g., because of nonignition of fuel in the afterburner or in case of an open engine nozzle (a damage of relay N of automation unit of afterburner KAF-13D, fig. 2) will cause a larger pressure

drop on the turbine and, as a consequence, an increase in the moment of rotation. The rotation speed regulator of low-pressure propellor (WNC-n_1) will reduce the output of fuel p_w in the auxiliary collector of the main installation and lower the combustion product temperature T_4 behind the turbine. The afterburner pump regulator will increase the output of the fuel p_d proportionally to the actual pressure p_4, but no ignition of the fuel will take place because of the damage to electric unit of afterburner ignition. The afterburner will not function. The values of the control parameters of the engine being recorded (n_2, T_4, p_w, p_4 and p_2) become reduced.

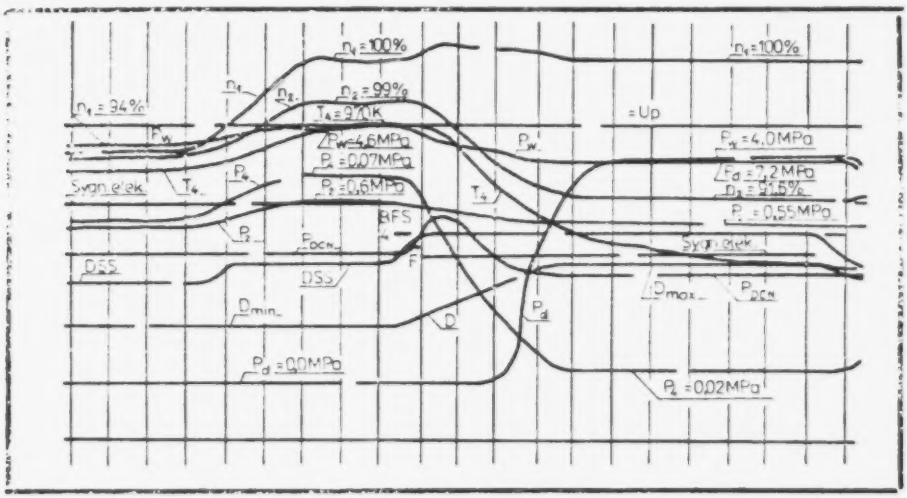

Figure 2. Course of the process of afterburner activation in case of damage of afterburner fuel ignition unit: n_1 - rotation speed of low-pressure swirler [WNC]; n_2 - rotation speed of high-pressure swirler [WWC]; p_w - fuel pressure in auxiliary collector of main installation; pDCN - fuel pressure behind the auxiliary pump DCN-13DT; T_4 - combustion product temperature behind the turbine; p_4 - combustion product pressure behind the turbine; p_d - fuel pressure in afterburner collector; p_2 - air pressure behind the engine coupling; D - diameter of jet nozzle; DSS - position of the engine control lever; U_p - current intensity; Sygn. elek. - electric signals of engine automatics.

● The variation course of the control parameters of type 37 engines during the activation of afterburning in case of an interruption in the electrical circuit supplying power to the electromagnetic valve EM-1 (the valve for supply of afterburner fuel) is illustrated by fig. 3. As a result of failure, the pressure of fuel p_d in the afterburner collector drops to zero ($p_d = 0$). The ignition device operates in a continuous mode, as indicated by the absence of an electrical signal of switch-off of the microswitch

KWNR. A drop in values of the control parameters n_2, T_4, p_w, p_4 and p_2 is observed, caused by the changed diameter of nozzle D in absence of combustion in the afterburner chamber. The rotation speed of WNC-n_1 initially rises and subsequently, at stabilization of the nozzle movement, stabilizes at the value of n_{1max}. The afterburner does not become activated.

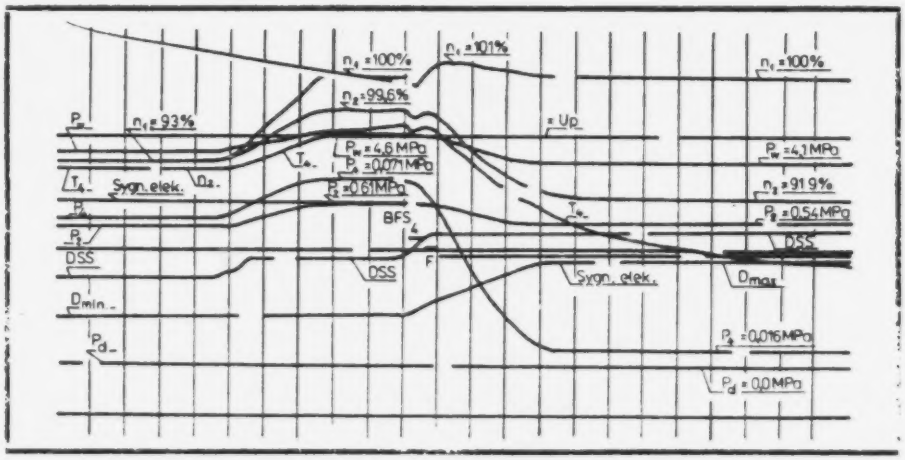

Figure 3. Course of the process of afterburner activation in case of a break in the electric circuit supplying power to the electromagnetic valve EM-1 (afterburner fuel supply). Notations as in fig. 2.

• The failure of the nozzle of a type 37 engine to open during afterburning process (a break in the electric circuit supplying power to the winding F of valve GA-164 controlling the segments of the nozzle; $D = D_{min}$, fig. 4) affects the variation of the control parameters only at the moment of activation of the igniters. The afterburner pump regulator, as a result of a slight rise of combustion product pressure p_4 (caused by the ingiter burning), does not increase the pressure of fuel p_d in the afterburner collector ($p_d = 0$). The values of control parameters being recorded stabilize at a level similar to the maximum region. The afterburner does not become activated.

• A slight opening of the nozzle during the activation of afterburning ($D \leqslant D_{max}$), as a result of a damage to valve GA-164, causes unsteady operation of the engine. The afterburner pump regulator slightly increases the fuel pressure p_d to value of $p_d = 0.5$ MPa. The fuel is ignited, but the combustion is initially unstable, as indicated by the pulsation of the pressure of combustion products p_4 behind the turbine. The oscillogram (fig. 5) exhibits significant oscillations of registered control parameters n_1, n_2, T_4, p_w and p_2. The variation of control parameters has an attenuating pattern, indicating the stability of the system of automatic engine regulation.

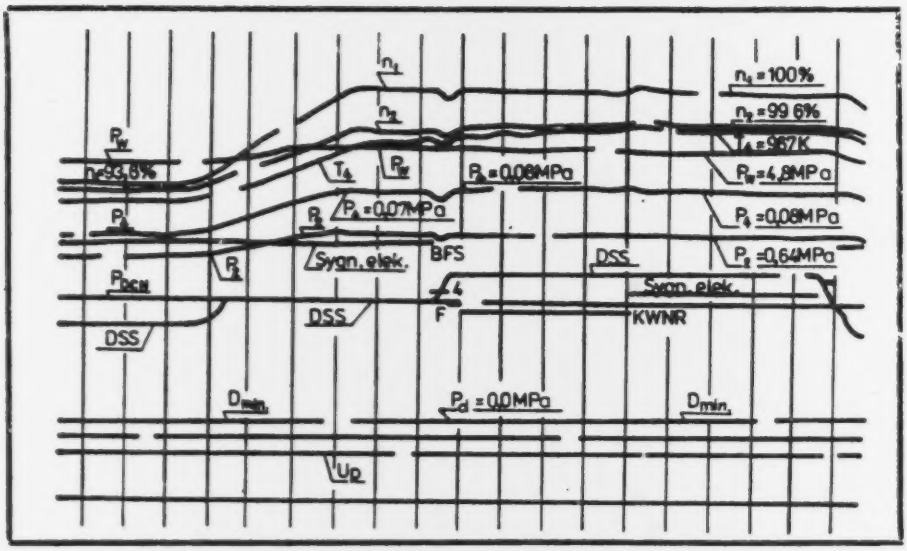

Figure 4. Course of the process of afterburner activation in case of a break in the electric circuit feeding power to the winding F of the valve GA-164 controlling the cross-section diameter of the engine nozzle (nozzle in position D_{min}). Notations are as in fig. 2.

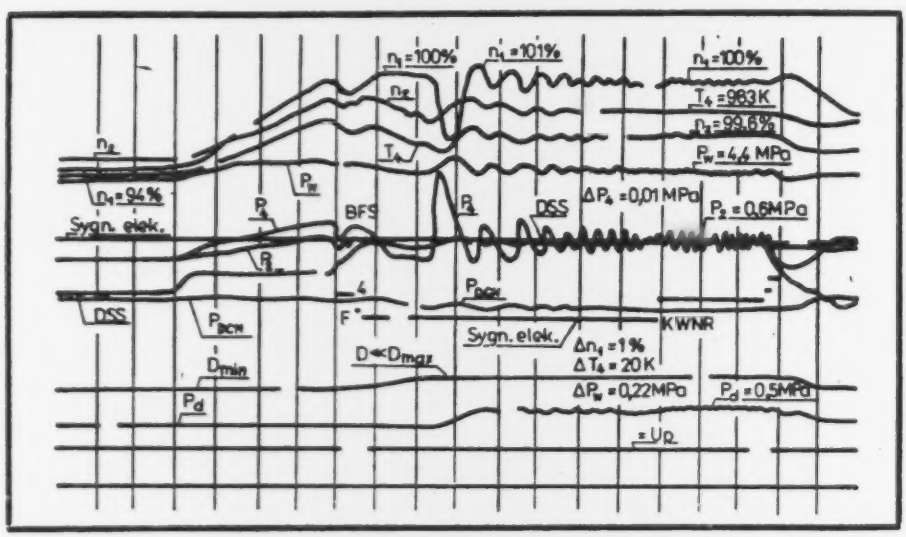

Figure 5. Course of the process of afterburner activation in case of a failure of the valve G-164 controlling the cross-section diameter of the engine nozzle ($D \ll D_{max}$). Notations are as in fig. 2.

The damage of afterburner activation control system described above is typical for engines of class 37. The material presented in the paper may be of help to engineering and flight personnel in locating and rapidly correcting failures associated with the afterburning activation system.

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LEAKY AIRCRAFT OIL PUMP SEALS CAUSE COSTLY REPAIRS

Warsaw PRZEGLAD WOJSK LOTNICZYCH I WOJSK OBRONY POWIETRZNEJ KRAJU in Polish No 5, May 86 pp 41-43

[Article by Lieutenant Colonel Tadeusz Warecki, MSc (Eng): "Leaks in the Drives of Hydraulic Pumps NP34-1T, NP34-2T and NP34M-1T"; the first paragraph is a summary]

[Text] Most supersonic jets of our air force use hydraulic pumps NP34-1T, NP34-2T or NP34M-1T. The pumps are powered by the engine through a gear box. During the course of operation it happens that AMG-10 oil from hydraulic pumps leaks through into MK-8p oil in the engine lubrication system, despite the fact that the drive systems of the pump have special seals. The leakage of AMG-10 oil into the engine lubrication system causes, among other things, a lowering of ignition temperature and thermal stability of MK-8p oil, thus worsening the engine lubrication. Accordingly, when it is established that AMG-10 oil has penetrated into the MK-8p oil (and that the engine is operating on this mix), the engine has to be sent in for an overhaul. Since this involves high costs, it is important to discuss the factors affecting the hermetization of the pump drives and the operation principles that prevent leakage of AMG-10 oil into MK-8p oil.

The pumps NP34-1T and NP34-2T use plane front seals, while the pump NP34M-1T uses two-sided radial seals. In the front seal, the drive shaft rotates together with a spring, a steel sleeve, a rubber ring and a brass ring, so that there is no friction between the rubber ring and the shaft. The tightness of this assembly depends on the smoothness of the front surface of the brass ring and the surfaces of the (concave) cover and (flat) steel washer that are in contact with it, as well as the condition of the rubber ring. The smoothness of processing of the front surfaces should be grade 10 or 11; it should be borne in mind that a smoothness above grade 11 would reduce the thickness of the oil film and thus cause an increase of friction and temperature. The sealing quality also depends on the direction of the marks left after surface machining, because during rotation of the brass ring and its gliding relative to the contact surfaces the resulting contact stresses may increase or decrease the thickness of the oil film. In order to prevent the oil on the front surfaces from penetrating into the internal surface of the pump, the brass ring and the cover have grooves, openings and drainage channels by which the oil is led to the outside of the plane. The rubber ring prevents the leakage of oil around the shaft

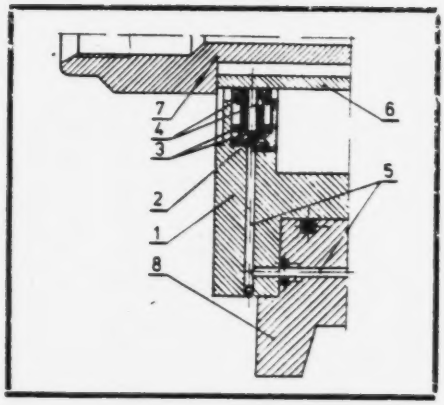

Figure 1. Sealing assembly of the drive shaft of NP34M-1T: 1 - cover; 2 - sleeve; 3 - shaped rubber rings; 4 - clamp springs; 5 - drainage channel; 6 - drive shaft; 7 - coupling; 8 - pump body.

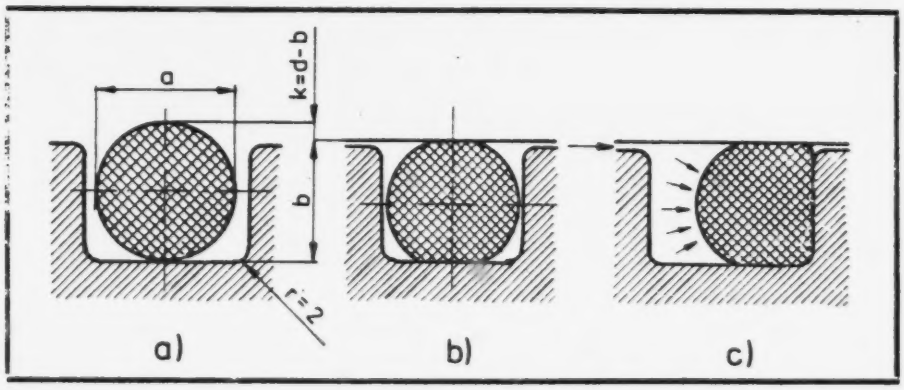

Figure 2. Operation of a rubber ring sealing the connection of the shaft with the sleeve: a - rubber ring in sleeve groove; b - clamping of the ring between the shaft and the sleeve in absence of pressure; c - clamping of the ring after pressure is fed.

by so-called initial pressure. In order to secure the initial pressure of the rubber ring, its cross-sectional diameter d and the groove depth (fig. 2a) are selected so that the ring placed in the groove between the sealed surfaces of the shaft and the sleeve has the pressure $k = d - b$ (fig. 2b). The initial pressure of seal rings in the pumps NP34-1T and NP34-2T where friction plays no part (the shaft, the ring and the sleeve rotate together) must be equal to 15-20 percent. This provides the sealing of the unit in the absence of pressure; this value determines the efficiency

of sealing especially at low temperatures. When the pump operates at negative temperature, the initial ring pressure is modified because of contraction of the rubber and sometimes disappears completely. The magnitude of the shrinkage depends on the coefficient of linear thermal expansion, which for rubber is almost 10 times that for steel. The clamping of the rubber ring increases with the appearance of the fluid pressure because of the deformation of the ring under the effect of this pressure (fig. 2c). It can therefore happen that the pump will be leakproof during engine operation, but when the engine is idle and there is no pressure in hydraulic collectors, and therefore in the pump chamber, it loses tightness and AMG-10 oil may slowly leak into the system of engine lubrication.

So far in the experience of operation of NP34-1T and NP34-2T pumps the leakage of AMG-10 oil into the engine lubrication system has mostly occurred as a result of the following:

--scratching of the seal surfaces by mechanical impurities;

--clogging of openings and drain channels of the pump by impurities;

--isolation of sediments and resin compounds due to contamination of AMG-10 oil by other fluids;

--damage of the rubber ring; and

--insufficient initial clamping force of the rubber ring.

Studies have shown that overly low clamping force of the ring, which results in loss of sealing primarily at low temperatures, can be a result of:

--loss of elasticity and flattening of the rubber ring because of the natural process of rubber aging after excessively long operation of pumps (longer than their rated service life); and

--the possible introduction, when the pump is assembled, of rubber rings of a too-small cross-sectional diameter.

When the pumps are repaired in cases when imported rubber rings are unavailable, domestic rubber rings with a diameter of $d = 1.8 \pm 0.1$ mm are sometimes used. As a result of this, pumps with rubber rings of initial clamping force (at the time when the pump is repaired) of just about 9 percent were sometimes put into operation. Imported rings have a diameter of 1.90-1.93 mm, securing an initial clamping force of 18.4-20 percent. This theory was confirmed by the fact that at negative temperatures there have been cases of pumps leaking after overhaul at the very beginning of operation. In order to avoid this in the future, it was suggested to change the rings and use those with a diameter of 1.9 ± 0.1 mm.

The seal of drive shaft in pumps NP34M-1T shown in fig. 1 is a two-sided radial seal, which is easy to make and has a relatively long service life. Pumps of this type are a modification of the NP34-1T pump and currently only they are produced. The efficacy and service life of seals in these pumps depends on the smoothness of the drive shaft and the unclogged

condition of the drainage channel and conduit. In practice, damage of a radial seal in the NP34M-1T pumps occurred mostly as secondary damage caused by particles of a damaged pump piston unit or other mechanical impurities getting between the shaft and the seal ring.

In considering the service life of seals, the following recommendations can be stated for the users:

- it is important to maintain the drainage channels in a clean and unclogged state;
- it is inadmissible to blow-clean the drainage channels without separating them from the pump terminal;
- in case of an increased outflow of AMG-10 oil from the drainage conduit or a lowering of oil level in the collector in absence of internal leakage, it is necessary to:

--dismantle the hydraulic pumps;

--check the seals of pumps at positive and negative temperatures, bringing into the chamber of the pump piston unit (through circulation terminal) the oil with pressures from 0 to the pressure corresponding to positive pressure in the hydraulic collector;

--check the color and quantity of MK-8p oil;

--if AMG-10 oil flows out in excessive amounts only to the drainage end of the pump but the color of MK-8p oil is not changed and its level in the engine is not raised, only the pumps must be replaced; and

--if AMG-10 oil leaks around the drive shaft, the color of MK-8p oil is changed and the level of this oil in the engine has risen, it is necessary--in case one is certain that the engine has not operated on this mix--to carefully rinse the lubrication system of the engine and replace the pumps; however, if the engine has operated on the oil mix the engine has to be replaced.

- in the pumps NP34-1T and NP34-2T toward the end of their service life, especially in winter, when the planes are idle, and at zero pressure of oil in the collector, AMG-10 oil may leak around the drive shaft into MK-8p oil; in order to discover this fact early and avoid the replacement of the engine, one should watch carefully for any changes in the level of AMG-10 oil and MK-8p oil and a change of color of the MK-8p oil.

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AIR FORCE HOSTS 28th FLIGHT SAFETY CONFERENCE

Warsaw PRZEGLAD WOJSK LOTNICZYCH I WOJSK OBRONY POWIETRZNEJ KRAJU in Polish No 5, May 86 pp 77-78

[Article under the rubric "Information": "An Innovative Flight Safety Conference"]

[Text] On 30 Jan 1986 the 28th Conference on Flight Safety of the Air Force of the Polish People's Republic took place. It was preceded by conferences in the tactical units of the air force at which detailed analyses were made of the flight accidents that had occurred and specific suggestions were formulated for preventive actions in this painful area.

The program of flight safety conference this year was somewhat different from the preceding years. The conference was much shorter but probably will produce better effects. A valuable introduction to the discussion was the highly interesting and analytical paper by flight safety chief of the air force, Colonel-Pilot Dr Juliusz Werenicz. Among other things, it contained many suggestions concerning the methods of analysis of flight accidents and the evaluation of the objective indicator of accident rate in the individual categories of the air force. A clear picture was presented of the accident rates for 1985 and for the preceding five-year period.

From this report it follows that, still, almost 75 percent of accidents were caused by the so-called human factor, i.e., that man was at fault more often than technology. This concerned mainly the flight personnel and partly maintenance personnel. In one unit, for example, the disconcerting fact was established of repeatability and even increase of accidents over several years (under identical circumstances with the same causes and effects).

The need was demonstrated for making instructions more stringent, so that it be always unequivocably known who is the leader of a crew; this would eliminate the instances of simultaneous operation of controls by the instructor and the (controlled) trainee at some stages of the flight.

Much attention was given to training methods. It was confirmed that one should avoid (wherever possible) verbal instructions, always preferring demonstration and drills. Instances where training equipment is utilized

just to 75 percent of capacity should not be tolerated. For such inefficient training practices, those responsible should be officially disciplined. In discussing the efficient training of personnel, it was mentioned that the proverbial piece of concrete that gets into the aircraft engine because the runway was not swept costs us more than 40 million zlotys, not to mention the danger to the lives of the crew.

The discussions at the conference this year were brief, businesslike and constructive. Fourteen officers took part in them. Each presented, in a few minutes (up to 12 minutes), suggestions and concrete proposals or shared the experiences of his own unit. From these speeches it follows, in particular, that:

--when training pilots for modern planes, good effects are obtained when the pilots are prepared individually by the engineers in a particular specialty; there is only fear that, with time, a less demanding attitude may set in;

--there is a need for regular instruction and training in the distribution of pilot's attention during a flight; it was emphasized that this concerns not only the use of state-of-the-art technology;

--during preparation for a flight, much attention should be given to cooperation of the crew, especially when it consists of pilots who are members of the leading personnel of the unit; and

--preventive measures in the area of flight safety are still insufficient; some of the commanders underestimate its importance.

Major Roman Iwaszkiewicz, MSc (Eng), described to conference participants his method of work on eliminating flight accidents caused by equipment failures. The detailed documentation of equipment troubles, their directed analysis and subsequent preventive actions introduced by him have reduced the number of accidents in the air force regiment by about 40 percent during the year.

Colonel Professor Krzysztof Kwarecki, MD, presented extremely interesting results of studies of pilot reaction during the individual stages of the flight. Of special interest to the conference participants were the findings on the emotions felt by the pilot during the take-off and landing of the plane operated by him.

Professor Kwarecki voiced a critical opinion concerning the biological rhythms and their influence on the efficiency of human operation. He stated that there is no scientific basis for the views that are currently becoming popular in this area. He indicated that the spread of pseudo-scientific information about biological rhythms in certain cases has a negative effect on organization of flight activities.

The 28th Conference on Flight Safety was innovative both in form and in content. For the first time, the participants had the courage to speak, even though in a very general form, about the predictions of future accident rates. They pointed out those areas of (inefficient) activity which

may be the root cause of flight accidents. Unfortunately, they did not apply the theory of probability and did not present specific numbers of expected flight accidents. Possibly, a threat of such numbers would have a more effective influence in improving the flight safety prevention measures.

The conference was held under the slogan "Flight Safety Is an Indispensable Condition of Combat-Readiness of Poland's Air Force." During the conference several other expressive slogans were stated and proclaimed, such as "Everything Should Be Done for Combat-Readiness of the Air Force." Flight safety cannot be the main goal of our activities, but an indicator which determines the criterion of efficiency and rational organization of the process creating combat-readiness. Another slogan addressed to unit commanders read, "If You Are Certain That in Your Unit Everything Is in Order in the Area of Flight Safety, That Means That You Have No Idea as to What Is Happening in This Area."

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ROLE OF INTELLIGENTSIA IN ADVANCED SOCIALISM DETAILED

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Jun 86 p 4

[Theoretical article by Dr Eva Gnothova: "Intelligentsia in Contemporary Social Practice"]

[Text] The fundamental developmental tendency involved in the social changes within the socialist society during the period during which a developed socialist society is being created is the rapprochement between the classes and social groupings, the deepening of their political and moral unity. The social class structure of our society during the decades during which socialism was being created underwent deep changes. The working class, as the leading force of the socialist political system, is the main actor in the revolutionary transformation of society. In the creation of socialism it is actively assisted by the class of cooperative farmers and by the social group of the intelligentsia. The mutual relationship between them, expressed by the alliance of the working class with the class of cooperative farmers and the alliance between the working class and the social group of the intelligentsia form the foundation for the process of their mutual drawing together.

The report by the Central Committee of the CPCZ regarding fulfillment of the resolutions of the 16th Congress of the CPCZ reflects these developmental tendencies in the following manner: "Together with fulfilling demanding tasks in the development of the national economy, the party devoted great attention to deepening socialist societal relationships, to perfecting the political system and to developing socialist democracy. During the years for which we are providing accountability, the power of the working people was further strengthened, as was the leading role of the working class. The alliance between workers, cooperative farmers, and the intelligentsia--between all working people, was strengthened." This high degree of development with respect to the alliance between the working class and the other strata of the population during the period since the 16th Congress through the 17th Congress of the CPCZ confirms the successful course of their further rapprochement, confirms the fact that social differences between them on the way toward the installation of a classless and socially homogeneous communist society, are being wiped out.

The working class, as the leading force in our society, is undergoing its own internal progressive developments during the years of formation of socialism. The report by the Central Committee of the CPCZ regarding fulfillment of the

resolutions of the 16th congress of the party states that: "...there has been a growth in the conscientiousness, the level of education, culture, and specialization within the working class. Its participation in managing production, in the sociopolitical life of the country, has intensified." This qualitative growth with respect to the working class, its qualitative changes, are a guarantee of the further successful advance of our entire society.

Specific Position in Society

In fulfilling its social tasks, the working class is supported by its allies. The essence of the alliance between the working class and the intelligentsia stems from the professional activities of the intelligentsia, which are the creation, dissemination, and application of science in social practice. The professional activity of the intelligentsia is contingent upon the development of production forces of society, whose attained degree of development, in the final analysis, determines the form of production relationships, and the set of production relationships--the economy. The social function of the intelligentsia, which is based on its position in the professional, technological side of the social division of labor, but which, in its final impact, reaches into the areas of production relationships, in other words into the socioeconomic side of the division of labor, leads to the fact that, although the intelligentsia appears as a professional group, the sphere of its interests is reflected in the economy. This is the reason why the ruling class manifests such a great interest in a class society in the professional activities of the intelligentsia. That is why the professional activities of the intelligentsia are irreplaceable even in a socialist society. From this aspect, the intelligentsia very effectively assists in the universal progress in our country. The report by the Central Committee of the CPCZ regarding fulfillment of the resolutions of the 16th congress of the party in conjunction with the analysis of alliance relationships enjoyed by the working class also evaluates the social contribution of the intelligentsia. It states that: "...in close conjunction with the working class and with the cooperative farmers, the intelligentsia fulfilled its mission and, through its creative work, significantly contributed toward the economic, social, and spiritual progress of society."

In the period of creation of a developed socialist society, questions of socialist production primarily come to the fore, including questions pertaining to the increasing of efficiency of social production and broader applications of intensification factors in its development. The intensive development of the socialist economy is realized under such social conditions in which the advantages of socialism are joined with the successes of scientific-technical development. Scientific-technical development, contingent upon the speedy development of science as the immediate production force, represents a revolutionary change in the development of production forces, influences the development of production relationships, and, thus, increases the pace of social processes.

An important role in the life of a socialist society is fulfilled by the humanistic intelligentsia in the sphere of culture, art, science, education, and in other areas of the social superstructure.

The results of the activities of the humanistic intelligentsia are of great significance for society--their absence would lead to the impoverishment of the spiritual world of man, to the destruction of the personality, to the decline in man's personal culture, and, in its final effect, even to stagnation in social progress.

Dynamic Process

The constant growth of the significance of science in the life of society is a universal process at present, but, in view of the class delineation of the world, it is currently also a process which is under way under qualitatively different socioeconomic conditions. It is accompanied by varying socioeconomic consequences, conditional upon the different quality of production relationships under capitalism and under socialism. In connection with this developmental tendency, the social significance of science is growing, as is the social function of its carriers--members of the intelligentsia.

The alliance between the working class and the intelligentsia is a significant social force even under socialism and precisely for this reason it is frequently in the center of attention of rightist revisionists and bourgeois ideologists, who are attempting to undermine this alliance and to manipulate the intelligentsia in socialist countries so that it would become an instrument against the people, an instrument for the attempts of the West to effect a counterrevolution in socialist society. In recent years, the attack of bourgeois ideologists and rightist revisionists, many of whom have adopted the positions of renegades, have been oriented primarily at denying the social mission of the working class, its historic mission and leading role. For the most part, they argue that in the current phase of scientific-technical development, the intelligentsia--in truth--becomes a basic production force of society and, therefore, assumes the leading role of the revolutionary movement. They stray from the fact that every society is always led by a governing class. But the intelligentsia is not a class but, on the basis of its standing in the socioeconomic side of the social division of labor, represents a conglomerate of members from various classes and social groupings and can share in this leadership only as an intermediary for the ruling class, but in no event as a ruling principle. The leading of society does not only have its professional aspects, which are reflected in the inevitability of certain qualifications, but in a class society primarily has its socioclass essence. Thus, just as the social function of intelligentsia is irreplaceable in the organizational-technical side of the social system, so the leading role of the working class grows out of its class-economic position in the socioeconomic side of the social system and, thus, also in the area of the political leadership of society, where the Communist Party is at its head.

Higher Qualitative Demands

The starting point of the process of rapprochement between the working class and intelligentsia, however, cannot be sought at the professional level. This is because the social difference between members of the working class and the social group of the intelligentsia stems from their different standing in the sociopolitical side of the remnants of the old division of labor which

expresses the class-determined relationships between people. The result is the fact that the intelligentsia shares very broadly in the professional participation in managing society. A component of the social function of the intelligentsia is, in other words, even the sociopolitical aspect of mental work. Consequently, it is unavoidable for qualified cadres of leading workers to be entrusted with directing organizational work; we understand qualification to be the dialectic unity of specialized and political knowledge. This requirement, to the extent that the level of our managing workers is concerned, must be fully respected within the meaning of the political report of the Central Committee of the CPCZ of the 17th Congress of the CPCZ which stresses the need: "...to systematically increase both the specialized as well as ideological and political preparedness of managing workers." The report further emphasizes the importance of consistently augmenting the education and increasing the political and specialized qualifications of managing cadres, of becoming familiar with Marxist-Leninist theory, and with party methods of work, because this is the only "...barrier to the dangers of narrow specialization, of mindless practicism, a guarantee for broad political views and a high level of culture."

The different positions of the working class and the intelligentsia in the sociopolitical side of the remnants of the old division of labor is a factor which determines that the focal point of the process of rapprochement between the working class and the intelligentsia is in the sphere of the economy, in mutual connection with policy. Despite the fact that the problem of professional participation in managing society is manifested in the professional level, it is not a professional relationship, but a political one. What functions here is the sociopolitical side of the social division of labor, which expresses relationships of superiority and subordination which cannot be disrupted until the transition toward an all-people's communist self-administration has reached its peak. This is why the process of rapprochement between the working class and the intelligentsia in the area of managing society is very complicated.

On the one hand, it is conditional upon the fact that the social system under socialism must be inescapably based on the application of the leading role of the working class which stems from the fact that in its standing it purges itself of the remnants of the old division of labor to a much greater extent than any other social stratum. On the other hand, it is precisely the effects of the persistence of these remnants of the old division of labor that the intelligentsia continues to have a significant place in the process of social management. This serious social question will be solved in the historical perspective by the removal of its general foundation--the remnants of the old division of labor completely and, within this framework, even of its effects. The political report of the Central Committee of the CPCZ of the 17th Congress of the CPCZ confirms that our society has already taken strides along this road because "...a permanent line of our policy is the development and perfection of socialist democracy, the expansion of the participation of the working people in managing state and public affairs."

If membership in the socioprofessional group of intelligentsia is--as already pointed out in their work by K. Marx and F. Engels--primarily determined by the position in the socialist division of labor and secondarily by education,

then questions of educating and preparing the socialist intelligentsia in the current era of our development takes on an all-societal significance.

As a result of its socioclass interests, a socialist society must devote consistent care to the reproduction of an intelligentsia which will assure that its ranks contain an adequate share of those members of society who originate from working class families, as well as from families of cooperative farmers. Through this method, the process of reproduction pertaining to advanced school and middle school cadres becomes one of the forms of effecting rapprochement between the intelligentsia and the working class and the other strata of socialist society. It prevents the intelligentsia in our society from replicating itself as an internal closed layer. The development of education in the era of creating a developed socialist society thus becomes one of the paths leading to the breaking up of differences between the working class and the intelligentsia.

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CSO: 2400/333

CPSU CC SECRETARY YAKOVLEV MAKES SHORT STATEMENT TO PRESS

AU301046 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Jun 86 pp 1, 7

[PAP Moscow: "Cooperation for the Benefit of Both Our Countries -- Statement by CPSU Central Committee Secretary A. Yakovlev"]

[Text] CPSU Central Committee Secretary Aleksandr Yakovlev has made a short statement to PAP and Polish TV correspondents prior to the 10th PZPR Congress. As far as we know, the comrade secretary will attend the congress.

[Question] What would you wish of the 10th congress, its delegates, and the entire PZPR?

[Yakovlev] Most of all, great success. I can tell how important this is on the basis of our 27th CPSU Congress, at which a great turnabout was made. We call it a breakthrough congress because it contained events which can be regarded as breakthroughs in our country's history, and especially in the general development of socialist society. This does not mean we are rejecting everything we had before. We are in favor of continuity in policy and leadership. However, at the same time we believe that the possibilities created by a socialist system are still not being used sufficiently and effectively. Right now the party is doing everything in order to use these possibilities better, more wisely, and with greater verve in economic and political development. We call this a strategy of accelerated socioeconomic development.

A considerable turnabout has recently been achieved both in relations between the socialist countries and the system of cooperation between them. I believe that our economic integration, scientific-technological cooperation, and political unity will develop to the advantage of all our countries, including for the benefit of Polish-Soviet relations. I believe there are great possibilities here.

That is what I wish to tell you in brief, wishing all our Polish brethren success at the 10th PZPR Congress, and expressing the conviction that these achievements will become a fact.

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CSO: 2600/564

USSR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY OFFICIAL DISCUSSES COOPERATION

AU261412 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Jun 86 p 5

[Interview of Mikhail Kruglov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, by an unidentified reporter: "What Has Already Been Achieved, What Will Be Done" -- date and place not given]

[Text] TRYBUNA LUDU has asked Mikhail Kruglov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and chairman of the Soviet Commission for Scientific-Technological Cooperation between the USSR and the PPR, to comment on the current state and prospects of scientific-technological cooperation between the USSR and Poland.

[Question] It is a tradition that when planning every new step, achievements so far are assessed. Let us remain faithful to this custom?

[Kruglov] By all means. I and my Polish colleagues have a lot to talk about. After all, 54 USSR ministries and institutions and 20 Polish ones have resolved on each side 270 branch industrial problems and topics concerning scientific-technological cooperation in the period 1981-1985.

For example, the result of joint efforts by specialists from the USSR Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises and the PRR Ministry of Mining and Energy is the construction of uniform automatic equipment for the installation of pipes with a diameter of 1,020 mm, 1,220 mm, and 1,420 mm during the construction of petroleum and gas pipelines. Another example: laboratories in the USSR Ministry of Shipbuilding Industry and the PPR Ministry of Metallurgy and Machine Industry have developed materials with a high resistance to corrosion. The application of these will permit a more sparing and rational use of such valuable materials as platinum, cobalt, nickel, chromium, molybdenum, and so on.

One could quote many other examples. I remember the director of the Scientific-Research Institute of Machine Building in Kobylka near Warsaw telling me that cooperation enables them to reduce by one-half the financial outlay and materials necessary for the development of new types of technical equipment and to reduce by a similar scale the time it takes to introduce them into practice.

[Question] But scientific-technological progress has not stood still. We are witnesses to its constant development. What place in this process is occupied by the comprehensive bilateral program signed in September 1985?

[Kruglov] This program calls for a construction of efforts on seven priority paths for the national economy, starting with research and development and ending with production and mutual deliveries meeting the highest world standard.

Some 180 Soviet organizations and 93 Polish enterprises will be involved in the implementation of the program. Scientific research, experiments, and planning will cover 350 problems and topics. As you can see, the extent of the work is enormous and we will not have long to wait for its results. During the present (1986-90) 5-year plan alone it is foreseen that 26 new types of machines and 38 types of equipment will be created, as well as 48 types of components, 28 materials and biological products, and 49 modern technological processes.

[Question] As we know, the implementation of the Soviet-Polish program involves new forms of cooperation and the organization of joint scientific-technological centers.

[Kruglov] A draft agreement and scientific-technological program, draft statute, draft rules concerning personnel, and other documents necessary for the organization of these centers will be worked out by the middle of this year.

There are plans to set up design offices to develop prototypes of a digital color television set and a jointly-built delivery vehicle which will be manufactured by the automobile factories in Lublin and Ulyanovsk in accordance with our plans. Also called for is the production of modern self-propelled hydraulic cranes with the ability to lift 250 metric tons.

As far as computer technology is concerned, we foresee joint projects and experiments involving small-, medium-, and high-capacity computers, including personal computers, followed by the production and mutual delivery of these.

Concerning the reestablishment of direct contacts between scientific research institutes, it has been recognized as expedient to establish such contacts between the science academies of the Latvian and Estonian SSR's on the one hand, and the Polish Academy of Sciences on the other. Similar contacts already exist between 90 scientific institutes in the USSR and Poland. Fruitful cooperation between the Polish Academy of Sciences and the science academies of Belorussia, the Ukraine, and Lithuania is already developing.

New forms of cooperation call for better basic research, which in turn will be a necessary prerequisite in order to improve the quality of the final product.

[Question] The development of the production of high-quality general utility goods is one of the priorities of the long-term program. How will this development appear in practice?

[Kruglov] Just as is the case with the entire program, this part of the program will be implemented on the basis of specific agreements governing all stages--science, technology, production, and exploitation. Some of these agreements have already been signed and others have to be prepared and approved as quickly as possible.

In the next few years and in the more distant future we will continue cooperation concerning the joint designing of clothes and improve the technology behind the manufacture of high-quality linen fabrics for personal and industrial purposes.

Many interesting joint solutions concerning machinery and technical equipment in daily use are also foreseen. I have in mind refrigerators and freezers that are less energy-and-materials intensive, electronically-controlled automatic washing machines, and so on.

[Question] Apart from new paths of scientific-technological progress, will there also probably be cooperation in other spheres traditional to both sides?

[Kruglov] I would like to give first mention to the coal industry or, to be more precise, cooperation in constructing modern mining excavators for use at various depths and seam densities. It is interesting that at each stage of work, each side follows its own path of work that differs from the one followed by the other side, which permits a broader scope of scientific research and the development of economically more favorable variants of the final product.

As far as energy is concerned, it is planned to develop and introduce in the next few years the most modern technical equipment possible, equipment that guarantees a more efficient use of low-calorie fuel during energy generation. Is it necessary to prove how important this development is for our countries because it permits a greater use of low-quality brown coal?

From this point of view, the joint construction of boilers powered by burners that use low-calorie fuel will be very important. I wish to stress that the joint work between the Central Institute of Boilers and Turbines of the USSR Ministry of Power Machine Building and the Energy Institute of the PPR Ministry of Mining and Energy on building a new generation of turbines for the power industry about 6-8 percent more efficient than the ones at present is proceeding very favorably.

As we can see, our achievements are not insignificant. But still more has to be done in order to put our plans into practice. There is every basis for saying that these plans will be completely fulfilled through the joint effort of both our countries.

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CSO: 2600/564

POPE ADDRESSES JOURNALISTS ON FREEDOM

AU160656 Krakow TYDOGNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish 6 Jul 86 pp 1, 3

[Text of speech made by Pope John Paul II to a delegation of the Polish monthly ZNAK in the Vatican on 19 June--in Polish]

[Excerpts] Eminences, Excellences, Ladies and Gentlemen, Dear Friends, I am pleased to meet here with you on the occasion of the jubilee of the ZNAK monthly [appearing in Poland--FBIS], which has served Christian and Polish culture for the past 40 years. I am especially pleased that we are celebrating this jubilee here together with the friends of ZNAK from various countries.

In your monthly you tackle the current problems of liberation against the background of the past, especially in connection with the intellectual streams and experience in the Poland of last century. Man's struggle for liberation and fulfillment of his human rights is not a new struggle. It is good to know the achievements and errors of the past in order to prepare a better future. The present-day world needs to be liberated from various constraints. Some countries continue to painfully experience the dramas of political and economic coercion, which at times acquires the form of violence or permanent oppression. Nor should we forget the more subtle constraints and interference, which are able to deform and mutilate thoughts and feelings through a tendentious selection of information, through manipulation of language, and through efforts to falsify values. The recent instruction of Christian freedom and liberation speaks of the oppression and tasks of the Christians and of the need to change unjust structures and to remove injustice from the hearts of men.

The development of Christian culture in social life and activity begins with the correct understanding of the essence of freedom--internal and external freedom based on goodness. Liberation is in the final reckoning a victory of the good over the bad in every man and in social life. Progress in social life should produce a better protection for human rights, including the right to freedom, and create better conditions for man's development. However, social liberation is genuine and effective only when goodness is victorious in the heart of every individual. The greater social evils are, the better must be those who fight them so that they can resist the poison emanating from these evils.

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KALKUS ON POLITICAL UPHEAVALS, SOLIDARITY

AU141307 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 28 Jun 86 p 7

[Interview given by Stanislaw Kalkus, Cegielski plant worker and PZPR Politburo member, to Andrzej Kepinski and Zbiegniew Kilar: "The Year of 1956 Has Taught Us A Great Deal" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Hou would you compare the 1956 events in the Cegielski plant with the upheavals in the seventies and in 1980?

[Kalkus] I am neither a sociologist nor a politician, but I am able to say that the conflicts between the workers class and the authorities have one common denominator. To my way of mathematical thinking the numerator was always represented by the workers class--the authorities and the denominator by the "third" force--by those who waited for an opportunity to make trouble and then to disappear so that the workers class had to support all the burdens of this troublemaking. In 1956, 1970, and 1976 this denominator also included guttersnipes who were responsible for loss of life and large economic losses. In 1980, the maturity of the workers class was developed enough to help avoid the past errors, but the denominator included new partners from KOR who were not workers and who through their politicking brought about political and economic anarchy and, especially, poverty, which was most harmful to the world of labor. This is the most important lesson for everyone to heed in our country. Let us hope that it was the last lesson.

[Question] How can you explain that in 1956 the Poznan workers were the first in postwar Poland to say to the people's government: "socialism yes, distortions no"?

[Kalkus] The year 1956 taught us a great deal. The authorities and the workers class realized that it was necessary to change the methods of government and democratize public life. They stopped talking about the class struggle of the fifties and began to take more interest in the conditions of the workers class. In 1956, Cegielski workers were convinced that it was necessary to fight, but calm reigned in the Cegielski plant in 1970, 1976, and 1980.

[Question] Why?

[Kalkus] Because we knew that it is easy to unleash a civil war, but very difficult to stop it.

[Question] You were never a member of Solidarity. Would you tell us about your talks with your colleagues in your plant who were Solidarity members at one time? Did you agree with them or did you quarrel?

[Kalkus] I agreed with them about the facts. The August protest of the workers class was a just protest. At that time conditions could have been created to implement the tasks that we party members had proposed during the pre-congress campaign leading to the eighth congress and during the eighth congress itself. However, I could not come to terms with the fact that Solidarity leaders "stole" our proposals and presented them as their own.

I think that it was stupid of Solidarity to look for support from the so-called advisors who descended on Gdansk like vultures. It was they who made the Solidarity trade union into the opposition against the people's government. I did not agree with the way in which the Gdansk agreement was signed. Whereas this signing was an earnest matter in Szczecin, the Gdansk signing was a ceremony featuring a huge ball-pen, Holy Mary, and the cross. Was this to convince us that Solidarity would be an independent trade union?

I did not join Solidarity because from the very beginning I was not convinced that Solidarity leaders would stick to their program based on the slogan "Socialism yes, distortions no". There were many other people who also had such doubts. I am convinced that if in November 1980 lists of Solidarity members were drawn up they would never amount to 9 or 10 million members as Solidarity leaders continued to assure us. Carried away by emotions, at first people identified themselves with the August protest, but they became selective in their identification when they began to look more closely at what Solidarity leaders were doing.

[Question] What about those who were among the top Solidarity members in the Cegielski plant?

[Kalkus] They continue to do their jobs as everyone else. One of them who put to a vote the proposal that the party organization should be thrown out of the plant went to the United States.

[Question] How do you argue with those who say that martial law and the suspension and dissolution of trade unions, including Solidarity, are proof that we have lost as a society?

[Kalkus] Martial law was necessary because it was the means to defend that which the workers party had fought for and that which had been recorded in social agreements.

[Question] Is this a convincing argument?

[Kalkus] Actually it is, if you make real comparisons with daily life.

[Question] The number of those who believe in the thesis that "society lost as soon as Solidarity was dissolved" is decreasing, although they are still in action. On the fifth anniversary of the Gdansk agreements I was [singular text as published--FBIS] in the tricity and had a look at some churches.

[Kalkus] This is interesting. Did you by any chance attend a mass? I am curious about your impressions because at that time I also was in Gdansk. I would like to compare your observations with mine. I attended the Holy Mass in the Dominican church, at which Walesa was present. The mass was a classic political rally and was governed by the aforementioned thesis. After the song, "God, You Who Protect Poland" had been sung, the priest in charge traced Solidarity's traditions to the Bar Confederation [18th century--FBIS] and threatend the "regime", saying that "if we were able to cope with 13 December 1981, we will be able to cope with 13 October 1985," on which day our elections were held. After this it was laymen who spoke. They made their statements in the same tenor and were applauded by the congregation. A rally? The function was supplemented by performances of actors and by the presence of a large group of foreign journalists, who kept on photographing Lech Walesa.

[Question] Today the worker by the name of Kalkus is a famous person. Is he able to cope with his commitments? Does the worker who is called Kalkus and who possesses only a vocational training feel an inferiorty complex vis-a-vis the other Politburo members. Is he able to quarrel with them in defending the working people's interests.

[Kalkus] There is no need to quarrel in a cultured company. To defend workers interests it is enough to speak about these interests in the language of the facts taken from life. You must have noticed that the language I use is not very smooth. During Politburo sessions I never try to indulge in fancy talk because I am too old to learn to speak in a sophisticated way. No doubt everyone realizes that I am unable to expatiate on complicated problems. My duty is to speak the language of life and to state my views about various decisions in a way that would be used by my fellow workers in the plant.

[Question] Are you a Catholic?

[Kalkus] I was born to a Catholic family. I was christened and received the holy communion. That I have no spiritual links with the Catholic religion is not a result of my party functions. These links ended much earlier.

[Question] Do you intend to run for a place among the party authorities at the 10th congress?

[Kalkus] This does not depend on me, but, frankly, I would be very sorry if I attended the 10th congress merely as an invited guest.

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CSO: 2600/564

STEFAN OPARA ON MARXISM'S PLACE IN POLAND

AU160706 Warsaw KULTURA in Polish 25 Jun 86 pp 1, 4

[Interview given by Prof Stefan Opara, head of the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the PZPR Academy of Social Science, to Michal Maliszewski: "Where Are We?" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Maliszewski] You may not agree, but I think that the Marxists in Poland have found themselves in a typical diaspora. Some party members are believers. How does this influence the condition of Marxism in Poland?

[Opara] Certain world outlooks that pretend to be scientific outlooks do not function all at once as outlooks of the masses. Marxism is such an outlook. It is a scientific world outlook of intellectual content, an outlook that in a way requires high cultural standards from those who want to embrace it. Such world outlooks never become popular all at once. It is only gradually that their elements penetrate the awareness of the masses. We should realize that the views of Copernicus or Darwin won general approval only after the passage of time.

The fact that Marxism functions in an environment that is affected by different world outlooks involves certain duties, which means that representatives of a world outlook that enjoys a small following must, among other things, adopt certain attitudes which are not always the attitudes of those who profess popular outlooks, and must show tolerance and an ability to understand and analyze other people's views. This fact also makes it necessary for Marxists to present their own views and arguments. That is why many works written by Polish Marxists are of better scientific and argumentative standards than the works of Marxists in the countries in which they enjoy more favorable conditions.

[Maliszewski] You have surprised me by saying that Polish Marxism shows greater tolerance. I have always thought that a minority feels itself to be held at bay and to be unable to open up.

[Opara] We should view this phenomenon against the background of history because Marxist attitudes are rooted most often in some objective circumstances, and these have differed in the past 40 years. There is no doubt that a Marxist behaved differently during a civil war when he risked

being killed for being a party member. His behavior was again different during the cold war and in the period of nuclear terror, and is different now in the post-CSCE period.

The so-called orthodox Marxists embracing the classic contents of Marxism have as a rule been open to cooperation and have never been a hermetically closed community. I would say that they have promoted dialogue and cooperation in contradiction to the orthodox Catholics, who actually refused to engage in dialogue prior to the Second Vatican Council when they could be excommunicated for cooperating with the Communists. The Marxists follow the slogan "Proletarians of All Countries Unite!", which is a slogan appealing to proletarians and not merely to atheists or Marxists, and, to be sure, proletarians include and will always include people of different outlooks, most of whom are believers.

I would like to stress most strongly that for many years the Catholic Church has been hostile to Marxism, the workers movement, and the communist parties. Moreover, the Church has even been hostile to the socialist orientations inspired by Christianity. Only since the Second Vatican Council have cooperation and dialogue ceased to be officially prohibited.

In this connection we should bear in mind that the political situation can exert a characteristic influence: When the government in Poland is strong, the Church is inclined to engage in dialogue, but when the government continues to weaken, the Church always launches an offensive.

[Maliszewski] Deliberations about Poland's religious attitudes bring to mind the important issue of one's attitude toward culture and certain cultural determining factors. In our country Marxism is unable to escape the duty of defining its attitude toward our national traditions.

[Opara] There is much to be done in this regard. If Lenin traces the sources of Marxism to utopian socialism and if the CPSU traces its genealogy to the Decabrists, that is, to the twenties of the 19th century, I cannot understand why we do nothing to revoke the traditions of Polish patriotic utopian socialism. Few people in Poland know that Wojciech Gutkowski, a great patriot, was the first Polish utopian socialist, who wrote his important treatise in 1817. We must recall the thoughts and actions of the Polish socialist before the period of Marxism, who set up foundations of socialist ideas in our culture.

The weakening of our socialist traditions is a typical aftermath of the trends at the end of the forties. At that time some ideologues declared that all these traditions were useless. They were cut off and eliminated from public life and party training. The romanticists were declared to have been reactionaries, the realists [pozytywisci] to have been champions of capitalism, and the first Polish Marxists to have been either nationalists or even fascists and idealists. The only people left in the arena of reality were the Marxists from the end of the forties, who tried to set up their own traditions of progressive social thought in Poland. We still feel the results of this error.

While appealing for respect for our progressive traditions, I opt for a rational and critical evaluation of our past. I am doubtful about many of our sacred national symbols. The impact on our awareness of great Polish intellectuals of the past centuries is feeble, and our knowledge of Polish rationalism and effective performance is poor. Other nations glorify in their merchants, engineers, inventors, and industrialists in the same way as they glorify in their great leaders, but our history knows only great leaders. On the other hand, we glorify in futile uprisings and turn them into national models to follow. Of course, we must honor the heroism of insurgents, but we must also separate them from those who frequently demonstrated their irresponsibility when leading uprisings. Our victories are also doubtful achievements. I think we should devote more attention to the opponents of Sobieski's relief of Vienna in 1683. The victory at Vienna strengthened our future annexationists and deprived us of solutions to many domestic problems.

[Maliszewski] What hopes do you attach to the 10th congress, especially in view of the fact that your academy is a place in which special attention is being devoted to our public and political life?

[Opara] I regard it as extremely important that the congress program introduces some order into our thinking about the future and puts straight ideological terms. The last version of the party program includes definitions of socialism and communism. Close inspection of our political science textbooks reveals that they contain definitions of many doctrines except the doctrine of socialism. It was to the advantage of voluntarism in politics that few people knew the difference between socialism and nonsocialism. This typical confusion of terms was also to the advantage of the adversaries of socialism and of the opportunists in the party. The party program is expected to end this state of affairs because it defines socialism and the criteria that help us to differentiate between what is and what is not socialist. I think this will enable us to evaluate our lagging behind others and to identify those areas in the economy, policy, and social awareness that can be regarded as still not socialist or as incompatible with socialism.

In this connection we should stress the importance of that programmatic idea--I hope it will not be lost for the program--that says that Poland has not reached the stage of developed socialism as it was asserted in the seventies, but is still undergoing the transition from capitalism to socialism. This idea prevents us from equating many of the present processes with socialism. These processes contain of necessity many elements that are incompatible with the model of socialism.

I am naturally interested in precisely these theoretical and programmatic achievements of the 10th congress because they concern both long-term strategy and its impact on important short-term targets. It will be an important task for congress delegates and the entire party to ensure that the program adopted by the congress does not become only a compendium of wishful thinking, but is translated into practice.

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WEEKLY HAILS PZPR IDEOLOGICAL BIMONTHLY

AU161236 Warsaw KULTURA in Polish 25 Jun 86 p 4

[Commentary by Leszek Klinger: "Science For Practice"]

[Excerpt] The bimonthly MYSL MARKSISTOWSKA [MARXIST THOUGHT] published by the PZPR Academy of Social Sciences under the editorship of Prof Stefan Opara has been in circulation for over a year. Eight issues have been published so far, which is not many, but they are enough to make the bimonthly an important publication, one that has been noticed by readers as a cultural event.

MYSL MARKSISTOWSKA is edited in a lively manner because the editorial board has abandoned the too rigid criteria that academic communities impose on the ideas formulated by themselves. The bimonthly publishes scientific articles as well as essays, columns, and letters. In addition, the editorial board--unlike the other humanist periodicals--selects for theoretical treatment the crucial problems of the present changes in the Polish social structure, of socialist construction, and of the current aspects of the ideological struggle. Realizing how great and destructive the role of commonsense thinking based on rigid schemes and stereotypes can be, the editorial board criticizes and analyzes this thinking, especially if it assumes the appearance of arrogant academic prowess that actually hawks quarter- and half-truths.

The editors of the bimonthly propose a different kind of thinking, one based precisely on the rigors of Marxism. How shocking these rigors can be is also attested to by the polemics conducted in other publications by those who have decided that it is unnecessary to mind and to take into account these rigors.

All this is responsible for the fact that the bimonthly continues to stimulate a genuine interest and to have its large number of 5,700 copies sold out.

Moreover, MYSL MARKSISTOWSKA has not abandoned classic economic, philosophical, and sociological problems as viewed from Marxist positions, and this is very important because Marxist research continues to disappear to an increasing extent from STUDIA FILOZOFICZNE or STUDIA SOCJOLOGICZNE, which devote little attention to theoretical problems created by daily public life. It can therefore be said that MYSL MARKSISTOWSKA has filled in a serious gap that has been created in intellectual life in the past few years and has retained integrity and straightforwardness in theoretical and ideological pronouncements.

I think that the success of this bimonthly can also be ascribed to the fact that contributors to it are those writers who have boldly committed themselves to ideological disputes and struggles in the past few years and have tried to use historical materialism as a tool in these struggles. We know their names from the sociopolitical press and scientific periodicals. They include those who have just begun their scientific careers, but have already scored considerable achievements (Miroslaw Karwat and Wlodzimierz Milanowski, for example), as well as older writers (Jarowlaw Ladosz or Stanislaw Rainko), who are well-known and who have enjoyed public respect for years. However, this is not the most important thing. What is important is that they know how to treat Marxism seriously as a tool of studying reality and as a means of formulating important political and ideological diagnoses.

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PROFESSOR ON DISREGARD FOR POZNAN EVENTS

AU151946 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 5 Jul 86 p 2

[From the Press Review]

[Text] ODRODZENIE issue 4 on 28 June 1986 published the following statement by Prof Wladyslaw Markiewicz:

"Wladyslaw Gomulka was so strongly convinced that the severe lesson of the 1956 Poznan events would never be repeated that as early as 1957 he proposed that a funeral shroud of silence by spread over the June tragedy. In practice this amounted to a ban on sociological and psychological research into the sources, course, and results of that Black Thursday, research that began in 1957.

"As years went by, the Poznan events continued to receive less and less attention in the history of postwar Poland. The specialists in contemporary events began to doubt whether they should regard 1956 as a caesura in the history of our country. They said that if such a caesura was to be adopted, then it should be not because of the Poznan 'incident' and of the crucial changes in our political system, of which the October events became a symbol, but because of the obvious fact that 1956 was the beginning of the new 5-year plan. I have written about all this in one of my essays.

"Formalism in thinking and submission to allegedly correct political views grew to such proportions that one of the best textbooks on Polish history published in 1979 trivially mentions the June in Poznan as one of the 'sporadic incidents' that turned into 'local disorders'.

"This situation was radically changed at the beginning of the eighties."

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PUBLIC OPINION POLLS RESULTS

AU151403 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 28 Jun 86 p 3

[Article by Jan Bijak, chief editor of POLITYKA: "The Meeting in the Biggest Square"]

[Excerpts] I have read two papers in connection with the party congress, which will soon hold its debates in Congress Hall at the center of Warsaw. People say that this center is supposed to be the biggest square in Europe.

One paper presents the results of a public opinion poll carried out among the workers of the socialized economy by the Public Opinion Poll Center. The other paper was drawn up by the Press Research Center in Krakow under the title: "The Polish Community Before the 10th Congress" and was signed by Stanislaw Nowicki. The papers, which were drawn up in line with the rules of the art of sociology, tell us about social moods, expectations, and views on the eve of the highest PZPR forum.

The paper drawn up by the Public Opinion Poll Center is based on research done this month. The state of people's minds is made up of all the old events and of new events such as price hikes and the propaganda campaign, which exert some kind of impact on everyone. The division with which everyone has come to terms is still visible: The powerful center, which utters moderate and changeable opinions, and the two more radical wings, one of which is close to the authorities, whereas the other is very adverse to them.

A clear and decisive majority materialized on one score: Almost 66 percent of responders thought that martial law was necessary (more or less 50 percent of these said "yes" and 50 percent said "tend to agree"). However, the evaluation of the political processes in 1980-1986 was far from being crystal clear. For example, very different responses were received to questions such as: "Has the share of workers and peasants in government increased since the suspension of martial law? Has the people's support for party resolutions and activities increased?"

Responders listed the following as favorable features: economic stabilization and economic reform (27 percent); political stabilization and abolition of martial law (22 percent); and improvements in material conditions (19 percent). Almost 11 percent of responders were not aware of any favorable

features. The following were listed as unfavorable features: economic crisis, production slumps, and inflation (40 percent); deteriorated relations with the West and U.S. sanctions (23 percent); and difficult material conditions and low living standards (19 percent).

Some 13.5 percent of responders answered "yes" to the question whether Poland is now a democratic state and over 43 percent answered this question with "tend to agree, although certain restrictions on democracy are still there." This means that almost 57 percent of responders answered this question positively. Over 23 percent answered it with "tend to disagree, although there is democracy in certain spheres" and 12 percent answered it with "no".

In answer to the question about the changes within the PZPR in the eighties, a little over 6 percent said: "Yes, there have been radical changes for the better", over 33 percent said: "Yes, there have been some changes for the better", and almost 36 percent saw no changes.

This means that considerable differences of views or rather layers of views still exist, that there are still many views of negative import for the party, and that negative answers, which are sociologically important, are large in number. They are: I do not know, I have no opinion. As much as 35 percent of responders had no opinion of the party organizations in their own plants.

The conclusion of the Krakow paper is as follow: About one-fifth of responders declare their great trust in the PZPR Central Committee. They include mainly party members, inhabitants of small townships and villages, people possessing vocational and primary education, and people over 40. The influence of the environment in the case of these responders was not too great. Responders that include most young people, inhabitants of large cities, and university graduates are of a different opinion. "The most numerous group of answers indicates that people 'more or less trust' the party, which probably depends on current evaluations of party work. The increased interest in what the party does has been quite clear in the past few years. This public interest has not always produced conclusions that are advantageous and favorable to the party. The polls carried out among party members indicate that generally they are aware of this fact."

I have selected only some data. The report is quite extensive, and what I have selected from it is not tendentious. Taking into account the starting point, we can view the results of the poll with some optimism. But we cannot be as optimistic with regard to the expectations and aspirations of the people. What is important is that the evaluation of social moods and of the state of social awareness is sober.

The following are the responses to the question about factors that cause Poles to be anxious and restless:

Bad upbringing of the young generation and attitudes of "to possess" and "to take"--42.5 percent; laziness and poor work discipline--37.7 percent; increasing debts and lack of prospects to repay them--26.9 percent; increasing social ills such as alcoholism, drug addiction, and crime--25.9 percent;

erroneous and rash decisions by the government--25.7 percent; reduced production of goods and poor supplies--19.3 percent; growing technological backwardness--18.6 percent; bad person-to-person relations--18.3 percent; desertion of religion and the church--14.9 percent; disregard for views and problems of citizens--14.1 percent; reverting to anonymous political decisions and neglecting self-government bodies--12 percent; injustice and growing social divisions--10.9 percent; abandoning economic reform--9.5 percent; lacking accord, dialogue, and opposition activity--7.5 percent; and lacking patriotism and disregarding traditions and history--7 percent.

The following are the responses to the question about factors that cause Poles to be hopeful for the future:

Good, dedicated, and honest performance by all Poles--47.3 percent; wise and competent decisions made by the government and government agencies--31.3 percent; national accord among all Poles and social peace--28.7 percent; social justice and equal rights for all citizens--22.5 percent; solicitude for people's conditions and problems--22.3 percent; attachment to religion and the church--20.5 percent; modernization of the economy and exploitation of scientific and technological achievements--19.4 percent; good person-to-person relations--18.1 percent; increased production of consumer goods and availability of any goods at all--16 percent; solicitude for the young generations' upbringing and education--12.7 percent; repayment of debts and successes in exports--12.2 percent; respect for traditions, culture, history, and patriotism--10.7 percent; better "moral health" and drops in alcoholism and crime--10.1 percent; implementation and positive results of economic reform--9.1 percent; and openness of political life and a growing role of self-government bodies--7.4 percent.

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PRESENCE OF GERMAN MINORITY DENIED

AU181558 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish 29 Jun 86 p 2

[Commentary by Jerzy Pardus: "The Supposed German Minority"]

[Text] National minorities still continue to be a topical issue of many countries' domestic and foreign policies. The existence of a large group of national minorities in pre-war Poland was a reason why foreign forces continued to interfere in the young Polish state's affairs. What is best known in this connection is the Versailles obligations Poland had to honor and the German minority's activities, which because of their hostile nature were forever called "fifth column" activities, although only some 500,000 Germans lived in Poland in 1939.

World War II made great changes in Poland's national composition, and about 2 million Poles were forced to accept German citizenship during that war. There were also population shifts in the course of it from West to East and vice versa. Of the 8.5 million Germans living in Poland's western territories, several million escaped to the West during the war, not counting those drafted for military service. As a result, when in 1945 we retook possession of these territories, we found in them 3.7 million inhabitants, including 1.2 million native Poles and just over 2.5 million Germans. Immediately after 9 May 1945, some 500,000 Germans left Poland even before the Potsdam decisions.

Following the Potsdam accord and the decision of the Allies Control Commission of 20 November 1945 on removing the Germans from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Austria, between February 1946 and April 1950 some 2.3 million Germans left Poland. About 250,000 of them left in 1956-1959 to join families in the West, about 210,000 left for the two German states, primarily for the FRG, in 1960-1975, and finally 150,000 left in 1976-1980 to join their families in the West or for other reasons. This shows that not only all the Germans have left Poland, but also a large number of native Poles who claimed to be Polish before World War II, but who were discouraged by postwar conditions or were unable to adjust to them.

In view of this, the assertions made by responsible West German politicians, and not only by "regular" revisionists, that there are still 1 million Germans in Poland sound like fairy tales told by Goebbels. We really do not know why

these politicians demand, for example, that we should organize German schools, church masses, and so on.

This is what Cardinal Gulbinowicz, the metropolitan bishop of Wroclaw, said on this subject:

"It is worth noting that the German traditions of the Wroclaw church were taken West by the German inhabitants, of whom very few are still here. For example, not so long ago we tried to establish, for obvious reasons, how many Catholics professing to be Germans still live in our diocese. We found about 1,000 such Catholics, of whom only about 50 percent still attend regularly the holy masses on Sundays in the four centers of our diocese--Wroclaw, Walbrzych, Swidnica, and Klodzk--in which pastoral services in German are provided. As an example: between 90 and 120 persons attend the Wroclaw holy masses in German on Sundays, but our priest in Walbrzych is greatly impressed if his German mass is attended by about 50 persons. It is interesting that for the past 10 years there have been neither christenings nor weddings among our German Catholics, which means that they are elderly people.

"As for the Warmia territory, where I worked in 1959-1970, I noticed there greater differences than in Silesia. There were two groups of people there: native Catholics and native Protestants. There are Protestants in Lower Silesia, but their number is low--some 5,000 people--whereas they accounted for 70 percent of Wroclaw's inhabitants before World War II." (from WIEZ, issue 10-11-12 1985)

We can assume that Cardinal Gulbinowicz's statement can be regarded as an indirect answer to the German Catholics' statements on this subject.

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USE OF WARTIME BUNKERS AS NUCLEAR WASTE DUMPS PROTESTED

Vienna PROFIL in German No 27, 30 Jun 86 pp 40-41

[Article by Gerhard Rohner[1]: "Nuclear Waste Versus Bats"]

[Text] Bats are still living in the old Wehrmacht bunker. Where Hitler once intended to put underground armament factories, highly radioactive waste may soon be dumped. The old Nazi fortress in the small west Polish town of Miedzyrzecz has been selected as the final depot for Polish and foreign nuclear waste.

On the Baltic Sea coast near Gdansk, excavation work for the first Polish nuclear power plant was begun: in Zarnowiec, as of 1990, 4 reactor blocks are to generate 440 megawatts of electricity each. The reactor type is the same as the one also sold by the Soviets to the CSSR, Hungary, and Finland: the "Woronesh" pressurized water reactor WWER 440.

But after the worst conceivable accident of Chernobyl, nuclear fear moved into Poland, together with the radioactive cloud. The Polish government, which at first downplayed the accident in the brother country, meanwhile had its nuclear energy plans examined by a commission. Last week, they at least announced "changes" in the construction of the nuclear power plant. The public was not informed whether this concerns belatedly equipping the reactor with a containment, or with an emergency cooling system.

Polish media reported the occurrence in Chernobyl with a delay of several days. Next to a story on a Boy Scout meeting was concealed this terse report: "Accident in a nuclear power plant near Kiev--two dead." At that time, the "cloud of friendship," as underground newspapers joked, had long passed over Poland. Geiger counters in the vicinity of the east Polish town of Bialystok indicated up to 3 millirem per hour, i.e., 30 times the amount found in Austria's hardest-hit regions.

People were not about to believe the appeasing statements of Polish government spokesman Jerzy Urban, whose author's pseudonym of Jan Rem

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1 Pseudonym of an Austrian author now living in Poland

caused instant hilarity. They learned the true extent of the catastrophe from Polish language programs of foreign radio stations such as "Radio Free Europe," disparaged by the regime as an agitator CIA station.

The demand for uncontaminated food rose immediately. Fresh butter stayed in the refrigerated cases, older, frozen butter was sold out within hours. Milk was boycotted, despite official assurances of its complete safety. About 40,000 liters supposedly went sour in a single day in the stores in Poznan. Consumption of milk powder exhausted all supplies. Only on the free market, where foodstuffs are sold privately at inflated prices, powdered milk was still available at five times the regular price: for 500 zlotys.

But vegetables were suddenly available at much cheaper prices. Functionaries appeared on television, eating lettuce and assuring [everyone] smilingly that they still had all their hair on their heads.

In small doses, politicians admitted the truth about the Soviet nuclear accident. [They said] that Polish experts were already at work with the "absolutely most excellent" (najwybitniejsze) Soviet colleagues in order to confine the damage.

In the most heavily radiated regions of eastern Poland, "Lugol" was distributed to children, an iodine solution which is to prevent the absorption of radioactive iodine. Long lines of worried mothers formed in front of official health offices. Often the desired liquid ran out, and those who had come too late broke into tears.

Background reports on the consequences of radioactivity appeared only in the underground press. Television only spoke of a "tenfold increase" in the stress, but soon talked about a drop to "normal levels." Of course, absolute figures were not mentioned.

Rumors thrived all the more: in east Poland, hundreds of radiation victims were supposedly taken to hospitals. KP functionaries allegedly had received double rations of "Lugol" for their children. And Polish racing cyclists willing to participate in the "peace tour" to Kiev despite the accident, were to be presented with a small Polski-Fiat.

The general apathy in Poland soon supplanted the first panic. While Austrian children were kept from touching sand or grass, such appropriate advice was lacking in the Polish media. Even doctors' children could be seen playing happily in sandboxes.

The import prohibition for foodstuffs from the East bloc hit Polish exporters hard. In May, the resultant damage is supposed to have been more than $40 million. Considering the shortage of foreign currency, a severe blow to the Polish budget, since further export losses can be expected.

The hope of many Poles, that now more meat would get into the stores, remained unfulfilled. Housewives noticed very little in the way of greater variety in the butcher shops.

Mothers above all assembled in spontaneous anti-nuclear protests. In Wroclaw and Cracow the demonstrators demanded more information on the consequences of radioactivity. One sign read, "Today Chernobyl, tomorrow Zarnowiec;" another said: "Down with Soviet contamination." In Bialystok, 3,000 people signed a petition to the Polish parliament to postpone construction of the first nuclear power plant in Zarnowiec.

Government spokesman Jerzy Urban stressed, on the other hand, that Poland would stick to the development of nuclear energy. It is planned to have 8,000 megawatts from nuclear power plants by the year 2000. This corresponds to the capacity of 10 Zwentendorf reactors.

In addition to the nuclear power plant in Zarnowiec, a second one is planned for Klempicz, 50 km north of Poznan.

Most controversial is the nuclear waste depot in the west Polish town of Miedzyrzecz. Hitler had the kilometers-long bunker installations built for underground armament factories. Now nuclear waste is to go in there. According to rumors, soon Western nuclear waste might be permanently stored there, for dollars, 70 kilometers from the GDR border and 200 kilometers from Berlin.

Some initial resistance against the project is mounting among the locals. For it, the anti-nuclear people utilize the protection of official organizations such as the "Patriotic Front," PRON, and the Polish Society for Tourism, PTTK. In return, the Ministry of Mining and Energy organized local discussion sessions in order to "enlighten" the population. But the experts sent by the government behaved so arrogantly vis-a-vis the rural population that protests by the neighboring farmers grew even stronger. Geologists from the surrounding area, who submitted initial studies of the nuclear dung heap, were told to keep silent.

The opponents of nuclear waste organize excursions to the Nazi bunkers and collect signatures. In addition to the general dangers of a final depot, they point to cracks in the bunker, which could contaminate the ground water. Animal lovers stress the value of the bunker as a preserve for bats, unique in Europe.

There are hardly any protests against the two planned nuclear power plants. Polish environmentalists evidently are fully occupied with water pollution and dying forests in south Poland. Yet after Chernobyl, a nuclear discussion started, and not only in the underground press.

Of all places, an article appeared in the Catholic weekly, TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY, by two physics professors who considered nuclear energy indispensable for Poland, although with safety requirements. Robert

Jungk's book, "Atomstaat" [Nuclear State], was reviled by the scientists as a "lampoon of science, politics and morals of our time."

The two nuclear fans did not even think to concern themselves with the possibility of saving energy. For the enormous waste of energy is still a problem in Poland. Heat conservation of houses is still miserable, windows have leaks as wide as a finger. There is no insulation. Thermostats are largely unknown. Polish cars use much too much gasoline. Energy consumption in factories plays practically no part in production costs.

At the party congress of the Polish KP, beginning in Warsaw this week, Chernobyl and nuclear power could be a marginal subject. But from the guest of honor, Mikhail Gorbachev, Polish comrades cannot expect compensation for the damages caused by radioactive precipitation; Poland's party chief, Wojciech Jaruzelski, on the other hand, can expect praise for the suppression of Solidarnosc, whose underground leader, Zbigniew Bujak, was arrested only a month ago. Embarrassingly enough, in the apartment of a high official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

On the occasion of the party congress, underground newspapers printed anti-nuclear jokes. "What is the purpose of a Geiger counter?" "To measure the friendship between Poland and the Soviet Union."

[Caption of photograph] Anti-nuclear protest in Cracow: "Down with Soviet contamination."

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WEEKLY AGAINST BAN ON POPPY CULTIVATION

AU141207 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish 22 Jun 86 p 8

[Article by Lech Warecki: "Misleading by Means of the Poppy"]

[Excerpts] On 30 May 1986, ZYCIE ZDUNSKIEJ WOLI [ZDUNSKA KWOLA LIFE] published the following appeal by nine pedagogues from the Zdunska Kwola educational advisory body:

"We are solidarity with the work MONAR managed by Marek Kotanski. We support the activity under the slogan of "The Marathon of Hope", the aim of which is to liquidate and ban poppy cultivation in Poland. We appeal to Sieradz Voivoda Kazimierz Clapka to ban this cultivation in Sieradz Voivodship."

Reading this "appeal" I did not know whether I was coming or going. I just could not believe that such words originated from educated people and specialists in upbringing! It is terrifying that these "specialists" see the reasons for various social ills in the poppy and not in the system of education.

Very soon they will appeal to their voivoda and perhaps even the premier to liquidate the cultivation of potatoes, rye, sugar beets, and apples because they can be used to produce moonshine, and we all know that mass alcoholism is a much grimmer phenomenon than drug addiction, which is almost nonexistent in Sieradz Voivodship.

I also keep wondering why these pedagogues who appeal for a ban on poppy cultivation have still not appealed to, say, TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY not to propagate the rock bands whose members are drug addicts, or to weeklies that publish texts that encourage youngsters and children to drink vodka?

For a long time now the West has been waging an information war against the East for the purpose of delaying the economic development of the countries of our bloc as well as the intellectual and moral development of their societies. As we can see there are enough naive people among Poles who let themselves be taken in by subversive slogans and who themselves propagate these slogans in the sacred conviction that they are thus able to be of good service to Poland. However, there are also those among us who promote these slogans in a premeditated way because they know who benefits by them!

I cannot help having the harassing impression that, appealing--no doubt for noble reasons--for a ban on poppy cultivation in Poland, Mr Kotankski continues to mislead us all!

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BRIEFS

SOCIAL-DEMOCRAT WEHNER HONORED--The 80th birthday of Herbert Wehner, a prominent figure in the postwar social-democratic movement, was celebrated in Recklinghausen today with the participation of the whole leadership of the West German Social-Democrats, with the exception of Willy Brandt, the leader of the party, who is abroad, as well as with the participation of several hundred invited celebrities. A message from Wojciech Jaruzelski, in which Herbert Wehner's special contribution to the process of normalization of relations between Poland the FRG was recalled, was read during the ceremony. A measure of universal respect and appreciation for this politician in the country and the Rhine who has been in retirement for some years, is the fact that among the leading people conveying congratulations were also his greatest political opponents from the Christian-Democratic movement. Herbert Wehner is still working for closer relations with Poland, which has been manifested by his idea to set up a foundation named after him, which would conduct scientific research concerning contacts between the FRG and Poland. [Text] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Jul 86] /9871

FRENCH DELEGATION VISITS POLAND--The delegation of the French-Polish friendship group in the Senate of the French Republic, headed by Senator Maurice Schuman, which is at present staying in Poland, paid a visit to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs where a conversation was held with Deputy Minister Tadeusz Olechowski. The main subject of the talks was the state of and the prospects for Polish-French relations and especially cooperation in the economic, cultural, and scientific fields and other forms of contact such as cooperation between towns, youth exchanges, and tourism. The participants expressed the desire to improve and develop bilateral relations. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 11 Jul 86] /9871

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RIBICIC DISCUSSES CHANGING TIMES, VIEWS, CRISIS

Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian 24 Jul 86 pp 19-22

[Interview with Mitja Ribicic by Mirko Galic and Djuro Zagorac: "New Answers Here and Now"; date and place not given]

[Text] DANAS: During the past 4 years you have been at the top of the Yugoslav party. During the first year of the last term, following the 12th congress, you held the position of chairman of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. How do you evaluate this time, what would you single out of that period, which you certainly will remember for a long time because of the difficulties and the crisis society has fallen into, as the dominant feature?

Ribicic: We usually say that this is one of the most difficult periods in the present-day history of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. There are many reasons for saying so. But we should be fair here, we must not exaggerate the severity of the present situation. There have been more difficult periods, above all during the war and revolution, when we were disarmed, but we had to fight armies which were on our soil. We must not underestimate the period of interventionism, Western and Eastern, from 1945, immediately after the war, all the way up to 1953, up to Stalin's death, and indeed even later, right up until the Belgrade and Moscow declaration. At that time we were defending nothing more nor less than the right of our revolution to survive, to have its own features, we were opposing spheres of interest in the Balkans. At that time it was to be or not to be. After that we constantly faced challenges, since they were imposed by the times, or we went looking for them, seeking our own new and better solutions. At the 6th congress we transformed the party into the League of Communists, at the 7th we adopted the new Program, and at all congresses since then we have always been restless, we have been looking for our own road of socialist self-management and self-management democracy. In this period of construction the eighties are certainly the most difficult we have experienced so far. After all, we have fallen into a crisis, first of all an economic crisis, with many elements of a social, political, and moral crisis.

DANAS: You say that it was more difficult in the period 1941-1945 and in the period 1948-1953. Then freedom and independence were at issue. Does the present crisis threaten such fundamental values?

Ribicic: No, that could not be said. I think that revolutionary values and freedom and independence are dominant above all else in the consciousness of our people, in their convictions. No one, not even the fiercest critics (I do not include enemies) would question such achievements of the revolution and socialism. The debate of the proposal of conclusions of the 13th Meeting of the LCY Central Committee was perhaps the culmination of the criticism, but it offered the best demonstration of the extent to which people favor self-management, brotherhood and unity, and the authority of work and knowledge. Members of the party and our other citizens have been criticizing both the LC and the political leadership because they were demanding more socialist self-management, not because they were against it. They have been demanding more effectiveness and more responsibility, they have been demanding consistency, knowledge, and competence. Previously we had a leadership with great authority, with Tito, Kardelj, Bakaric, Milentije Popovic, Veljko Vlahovic, Mosa Pijade, Boris Kidric, with the generation that carried out the revolution and offered the vision of a development of socialism. The present leadership must fight for its authority, must win confidence if there is to be further progress along Tito's road. The present generations face new challenges; they must find the answers to them. It is in that way that they will build up their authority.

Great changes have taken place in the world, in science, technology, and in the workplace over the last 10 years or so. A new balance of power has been created, not only political, but also technological, above all technological. The new situation demands new answers. I see this as the opportunity for those who are coming along to establish themselves, to win authority. You know, no one presented authority to us as a gift either, we waged a struggle and we won it. We had our revolution, and the new generations face our revolution, which needs to be continued, but also another revolution, i.e., the scientific-technological revolution. It has to be accepted and carried out.

DANAS: Many people think that our crisis in fact occurred in part because we did not provide timely answers to the questions of modern development of the economy, science, and society as a whole.

Ribicic: I agree, our science, social and technical, has not been adapted to rapid changes. Neither the League of Communists nor the political forces of a self-managed society have been up with the times. We have not had the answers which the times were demanding, and we kept repeating: "Comrade Tito, we swear to you that we will not go astray from your path." I do not think that we should forget or neglect Tito's path, but we need to go on building it without turning away from it. We have failed to see the new section of road, and we have gone back to the past looking for answers there. That is where the strategic answers are to be found, but not the specific responses to the new and present-day challenges.

DANAS: There is yet another explanation for the occurrence of the crisis (in addition to the lagging behind changes), and it has to do with our having atomized the country excessively, both economically and politically, and with that being the reason why the reaction was late to events in the world, to the immense changes in technology, in science.

Ribicic: I could agree with that provided it is not stated so generally. After all, there have been strong efforts in the League of Communists to respond to those questions, for us to organize ourselves differently. But we did not do this in time, we did not adapt the structure of our economy in good time to the world economy, we have not been changing the organization of work. We have to accept that criticism of ourselves. However, in the recent past people have become aware that there is no future without those responses. I cannot even say that we have found all the answers, nor the best answers. We are going to the congress with certain solutions, and later, in the course of practice, they will be supplemented and improved. We have, then, new proposals, new ideas. We have realized that we can no longer go on living off the capital of the revolution and the victories of the past. We have woven them into the system of self-management, into the constitution, now we have to look for modern answers to what is imposed upon us here and now.

We have the Long-Range Economic Stabilization Program: We wrote down in it everything we knew. Many answers have been provided in it, both with respect to the causes of the economic crisis and with respect to the directions for resolving it. The autarkic extensive economy has been subjected to unsparing criticism, we need open modern mechanisms and a new division of labor. We have the Critical Analysis of the Political System: I will not idealize by saying that we have offered the best answers to all questions in it, but it does look for answers on how we should organize the Federation. Let me say straight off that I do not think that we should undertake to organize some "third Yugoslavia," following AVNOJ and the 1974 Constitution. We need an effective Federation which will organize our life in common, and it should be along the lines of AVNOJ and on the foundations of the constitutional system that exists in the country. But those who talk about a "third Yugoslavia" do not acknowledge any achievement of AVNOJ, any achievement of the struggle waged in the period 1941-1945. Those achievements are unavoidable as foundations of a strategy, of Tito's strategy, which needs to be further elaborated and plotted. In this we need to be bold.

DANAS: Quite often you have come forth with ideas that had a fresh impact and which at times were different. Recently you have withdrawn. Did you get tired, or were you ahead of your time?

Ribicic: The building of new relations, both in the economy and in politics, and also in the democratization of life, has not been without conflicts. I do not think that I have been right about everything I have said. Each of us has been trying to make a contribution to our course, and it is possible that at times we have turned out to be like the cock that crowed early in the Montenegrin village, so that the entire village was for eating him because he was a disturbance and robbing people of their sleep. So at times some of my statements may have been a bit early, and the public did not understand them. But I was not dropped from the lists of candidates for that reason, neither closed nor open, nor have I been fatigued. I am deeply convinced--I said this 9 months ago to the personnel commission in Slovenia, that old revolutionaries should after two, three, four, five, or six terms of office turn their places over to young people who know more than we do. I am withdrawing peacefully. I can no longer go into a work organization, I cannot work physically, I am

going into my own local community. I do not need to be in the Council of the Federation, it is enough for me to be a member of the council of the local community.

DANAS: By your example you are illustrating a broader social tendency--personnel renewal in the LC and in society, which in some places has been carried out by the method of open lists of candidates, and in other places with closed ones. What is your view of that?

Ribicic: Open lists of candidates are the future. I am certain of that. But open lists from the very bottom to the top. I said that at the Croatian Congress, and perhaps I was taken wrongly, as though I were criticizing open lists. Nor did I have enough information at that time to be able to say that at all. There is one thing I would like to point out: The problem of personnel should not be posed exclusively in terms of age groups, but rather it should be posed as a question of knowledge, ability, and commitment. I would also add determination, since political work is very difficult, I can say this from abundant personal experience. I am withdrawing, some of my comrades of the same age are running for the new Central Committee. I am not criticizing them for that. It is a good thing for there to be three generations in the leadership, one with the greatest experience which is living off past labor, a second which is the most fruitful both biologically and intellectually, and a third which is the youngest and which is still learning. What bothers me in personnel policy is that everyone is fighting to get into the places where decisions are made, in the party particularly, and we underestimate work in the leadership of the Socialist Alliance, the trade unions, the youth organization, the veterans' organization.... It seems to me that this indicates to us that the party is still a government party and its activity is still top-heavy. We in the Presidency held 169 meetings in 4 years, we met every Tuesday, often from 0900 hours until 2100 hours. We held 40-50 meetings more than in the days when there were politburos. This shows that the party has taken too many things upon itself.

DANAS: The Socialist Alliance might take over some of the load, provided only that things are not done and said in it in the same way.

Ribicic: Our dominant method is that of the transition belt, it is paralyzing the work of the Front. Decisions in our country are not made in delegate assemblies, decisions are made in collusion between the executive and professional bodies. We have to move decisionmaking to the assemblies, then the broad delegate base in the Socialist Alliance will become active. If you look at the way the Federal Executive Council is structured, you will see that the three main federal secretaries--for defense, for internal affairs, and for foreign affairs--are related rather to the SFRY State Presidency than to the Assembly. It is only the strategic importance of those areas that justifies their being related to the State Presidency. But their regular work should depend on the Assembly. Let me give you the example of Japan: Japan would have never established itself as a world force in exporting and on the world market if the Japanese economy had not had its long arm in foreign policy, in diplomatic missions and trade missions. But in our foreign policy statements are in general terms, and the country is in a deep economic crisis.

DANAS: You yourself have said that there has been a decline in the authority of the LC in recent years, partly because the bill for the crisis has been presented to the party, whether it was responsible for it or not, and in part because it has not provided a program and organized an effort to get out of the crisis. How is its authority, both moral and political, to be restored?

Ribicic: I was the first chairman after the 12th congress. I would not want that kind of situation to recur following the 13th congress. That is, the situation we had was just like the situation of the youth organization a few days ago after its congress: The congress ended in fine shape, the platform was adopted, but the Central Committee could not elect a leadership. This happened in the first meeting of the LCY Central Committee following the 12th congress: The sitaution was dramatic, but a way out was found. A bit later we adopted conclusions which it seems to me we have been forgetting without giving much thought to it. That is a very important document, but it has gotten lost in the forest of other papers. It should be recalled, since it points to the situation which the LC has to overcome once and for all, since it has to do with the internal struggle, with conflicts, with the lack of confidence that has built up over the years, in my opinion because of the statist logic and the statist approach to problems. As chairman, together with Nikola Stojanovic, who was secretary, and the other members of the Presidium, I had to do a great deal of work for us to reestablish the confidence that was indispensable to successful work. It is a normal thing for us to have different opinions on certain issues; the problem is whether we overcome them in a civilized and democratic way or point them up to a ridiculous degree.

DANAS: Do you think something like that could happen in the elections at the congress?

Ribicic: I do not think so. I think that the lists of candidates of the republics and provinces will be confirmed even though this requires a two-thirds rather than an ordinary majority. Incidentally, all the candidates have already passed through the preliminary debate in the republics and provinces. The congress has an elective role; however, by and large everything in that respect is cleared up before the congress with respect to electing the leadership of Yugoslavia. It is a good thing, in my opinion, for the congress to confirm the Central Committee as the elected Yugoslav leadership. After all, it is accountable to the congress, just as it is accountable to the republics and provinces. For me this is a good sign on the eve of the 13th congress.

DANAS: Many people saw the election of a new government as a good sign, one which at the very outset received greater support than the previous one.

Ribicic: The new government has indeed received great support. The rest in large part depends on it. It must above all show great courage, it must persist, even at the price of resigning. I am convinced that the congress will confirm a courageous and consistent economic policy even to the point of crossing off any expenditure for which there is no coverage. Without exceptions. We must realize that a single exception in the Federation results in 8 exceptions in the country as a whole, 600 exceptions in the opstinas, and several thousand chain reactions.

DANAS: Is that possible under our conditions today?

Ribicic: I think that it is, since people have become well aware that no one can develop any longer on his own. We have come to the extreme limits of the disintegrated state of our economy. Work can no longer be done this way, and I assume that we have all become aware of this. Slovenia cannot have its separate energy budget, Serbia its own, and so own; there has to be Yugoslavia's energy budget. I believe that we are all aware of that, that we are aware that economic inroads have to be made by Yugoslavia, not by the individual parts. I know that extremes still exist, people for whom the government must resolve everything, must abolish economic laws, and others who look at the economy through liberalistic and group-ownership spectacles, who do not acknowledge any role on the part of the government. I believe that the congress will give support to Mikulic and the delegate assembly to manage the economy on the platform of the Long-Range Program. And second, I expect that on the basis of the Critical Analysis...the congress will confirm the direction of the political changes, will make adjustments where there are allergic points in the system. Up to now we have been discussing the political system; following the congress we have to build it and change it. It is high time changes are made, and for me this is an impressive victory, since the changes are to be carried out along the road of self-management democracy, not in opposition to it. In fact, no sort of other changes are even possible.

DANAS: You have often spoken about an opposition. What has been happening with it?

Ribicic: I think that it has exhausted its capabilities. To be sure, it has taken up certain positions around certain magazines or other outlets, but it cannot offer alternatives or any antimodel to our program. All it can do is to swear and to spit, but it needs more than that to gain respect with the public. With its criticism of the entire status quo it is actually instilling fear that we are going back to what used to be in the Balkans, those quarrels and hatreds and divisions, backwardness and evil. Even at the congress there will probably be marginal discussions about that, but it will not be important, since the basic orientation is clear.

DANAS: You anticipate a more favorable situation and better results following the 13th congress. What are the guarantees, say, that the Long-Range Program will now be better received when we know that 4 years have gone by without any sort of results in carrying it out?

Ribicic: We Yugoslavs are people that sometimes need to be hit on the head to become aware of things. I think that the crisis has already dealt us too many blows for us to go on in the same old way. There is no longer any room to breathe; taking a breather would be very hazardous. I am for dramatizing the situation to the fullest, short only of the point of creating a feeling of hopelessness and apathy. We have to enlist forces. It would be dangerous for someone to say that we have rescheduled our debt, we have relief in connection with interest rates and the prices of oil, and so on, so that we should go on spending as we have up to now, we should go on doing what we have up to now, we should socialize losses, and solve the problems of the economy through

compromises. In that case we would create the conditions for a still more serious crisis. We have come to the end, we cannot go on this way any longer.

DANAS: Certain issues have been cleared up in relations among the republics and provinces, but there have also been tensions. Has everything been said? Are there still taboo topics in this area?

Ribicic: I would not say that there are taboo topics. There is a great deal said about everything, indeed to the point, say, where Slovenia when it criticizes the Federation must also speak about itself, about its place, about its advantages, and about its shortcomings. For example, the armed forces are highly sensitive if anyone says something about changing the period of military service, about the method of drafting recruits. They should not be so sensitive. We should look at what the situation is and what should be done. After all, the armed forces are also a social organization, and they must live their life within their community, and they must change just as the community must change. What was valid in 1945 need not be valid in 1985. All armed forces in the world have been changing in this regard and adapting to changes. I am in favor of very harsh criticism of unitarianism and the centralistic approach of state socialism in the Federation, and in the republics there should be harsh criticism of nationalism and separatism, of the anti-Yugoslav approach. The way the situation is now, separatism is criticized in the Federation, and unitarianism in the republics. An artificial fog is created in which both the separatists and the unitarists get along fine, and the self-managers and associated labor and our working class, which does not understand our skirmishing, fair badly. As far as I am concerned the armed forces are a centralist organization, they have and should have a common core so that they can organize effective defense. Since in a case of war we would wage a national liberation war, and the armed forces would conduct a broad policy of reliance on all this country's patriots, we need also to develop a feeling for the problems and sensibilities of all the nationalities and ethnic minorities in that context, and that means a feeling for culture, languages, and religion. Our youth is not homogeneous, I know of a survey to that effect, and this should be respected, everywhere and in all respects.

DANAS: The nationality question has again been posed in our political life, nationalisms have been on the rise, tensions have grown, and so on. How do you evaluate the situation with respect to interethnic relations?

Ribicic: We are still living in a process of national emancipation, not merely class and social emancipation. I do not agree that we should speak only in terms of classes and not say that the working class is also responsible for development of the nationalities, that it is the hegemon within the nationality.

DANAS: But precisely in the years we have been speaking of there have been deviations, and the political bureaucracy has become the hegemon both in the class and in the nationality.

Ribicic: Great changes, you see, have taken place both in the nationality and in the class. The working class is no longer confined to physical work, the

technical intelligentsia and mental intelligentsia have grown up. There have also been great changes in the nationality. The nationality is no longer affirmed solely through folklore, through songs and costumes. The interest of the nationality is affirmed at a higher level and in many other ways. A new quality has come about in the relationship between the nationality aspect and the class aspect. We have to take this into account.

DANAS: The growth of statism and bureaucracy is a threat both in class terms and in ethnic terms.

Ribicic: That is the basic problem: statism. At the Croatian Congress I used a saying of Mayakovsky; I compared the bureaucracy to a wolf. Some of the delegates, so I hear, were critical of me for it. Statism is not the model for resolving the nationality question. We do not deny the right of the Palestinians to self-determination, to a state. They do not have a state, their proletariat, as Marx would have said, does not have a homeland. Our proletariat has a homeland, it is the force of the homeland. Which makes its responsibility for the nationality question all the greater. In our context self-management means self-determination, a way of linking the nationalities together and affirming them that is common to the entire community. I say self-management, not statism. But a great deal of this in interethnic relations we have reduced to statism. The government must be there to serve self-management; the professional agencies must be there to serve self-management, not the other way around.

DANAS: Are you afraid for the future of interethnic relations as many people today are afraid, frightened by the scale of the conflict and antagonisms which have come to the surface?

Ribicic: The basic thing is for us to get out of the crisis as soon as possible, for us to achieve a sound growth of production, external and internal liquidity, for us to begin to create jobs for people, to open up a future, for us to respect ecological problems. When we stabilize the economy, relations in what we might call the superstructure will also undergo change. We will resort to the government for help less frequently, and we will also do less swearing, the Croat won't tend to blame the Slovene so often, and the Slovene the Serb, and the Slovenes, Montenegrins, or Macedonians will make less noise about their interests being neglected, and they will not neglect the interests of others as frequently. Nationalism is like rust: unless you scrape it well, it is not enough to paint it over. You need to renew the entire house, not just put another coat of paint on the walls.

DANAS: Comrade Ribicic, you are the author of a slogan which has been exploited a great deal both pro and con. You said: "A book for a book." To what extent has that thesis been confirmed? And do you still take that view?

Ribicic: I said a book for a book, not a book for a pamphlet or a book for hostile activity. If someone has written some book which the reviewers have praised, it should be answered with a book, at least insofar as it does not altogether coincide with our current views. Do you know why I said that in the first place? I said that in a phase when there was a dangerous rise of

the mentality that we could solve those problems merely with administrative measures and anathemas. I am not in favor of the party acting as a sensor. And we had begun to make an issue of theater productions, of films, and almost with aphorisms and poems as though Yugoslavia would fall to pieces on that account. In actuality it was a success on the part of the tactics of enemies to draw us into that business, and this went in their favor. After all, hostile forces want nothing better than for us to recognize them as opponents. None of them is going to join the Socialist Alliance and present their conception to the people in that organization or go into a factory and tell the workers what he wants. They would run him out. They find outlets where they can be heard, and those outlets actually belong to those who think like them. And when in addition the party "recognizes" them by virtue of its responding to them with a ban or by reacting administratively to their statements, their stock goes up. Why do we have to do it that way? In 1968 Vlahovic and Minic went among the dissatisfied university students. Tito made a historic assessment of the justified reaction of the students, criticizing the oversimplified solutions which were proposed. And he won them over; today many of them hold responsible positions. But it is more difficult to confront things in this way than to ban them. That was my motivation in saying "A book for a book." This does not mean that you will answer someone with a book when he has broken the law, when he has engaged in hostile activity. I would not even be afraid if we gave our lawyers who are really oriented toward socialist self-management, there are among them some lawyers who were in the Partizans, the job of making corrections in the Criminal Code so that matters would be clearer, so that we do not end up prosecuting people for what they think. Tolstoy said that thought is freedom's last retreat because thoughts cannot be read. It would not be a good thing if it turned out that socialism was a society which fought against the freedom of thought. The Criminal Code should include what is essential, and that is fascism, chauvinism, enmity among the nationalities, counterrevolution in Kosovo or elsewhere. Those things should be punishable.

DANAS: There are significant differences both in the party and in the leadership in views of this problem. Some people say that what you are advocating now is the Social Democratic concept.

Ribicic: Social democracy, you know, is a part of the working class movement. I do not think that the League of Communists, the Socialist Alliance, is taking our society in the direction of social democracy; we are going much further than the Social Democrat, and we are also going further than the Communists who are in power. In the "free world" of the Social Democrats it is prohibited to speak about the liberation of labor; private property is something holy to them. But they have offered certain achievements in social welfare policy, in the system of social services, in human rights. We cannot ignore this, however much this might seem like the position of the Social Democrats to some people. We have to develop human rights, but not in such a way as this to be manipulated, as in the case in the bourgeois societies. Our socialism and socialism in general must be established as a democratic society. Our people are increasingly aware of their democratic rights.

DANAS: Is the party prepared to take up the kind of dialogue you are advocating?

Ribicic: Well, we have already accepted it. Even the Central Committee is not carrying on a monologue anymore; there are some dialogues of no mean proportions going on there. Which is not to mention that there was much criticism of the Central Committee during the debate about the conclusions of the 13th meeting. All of this indicates that a real contest of opinions has begun in our country. I do not think that this process can be stopped. The thing now is to draw syntheses out of that contest of opinions.

7045
CSO: 2800/308

DIATRIBE AGAINST FOREIGN STUDENTS IN BELGRADE

Belgrade ILUSTROVANA POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 27 May 86 p 4

/Letter to editor by B. Markovic/

/Text/ I am a regular reader and recall a recent article on foreign students in Belgrade.

As the mother of a future student, I am interested in this topic and have come up with some facts, which I will cite in the hope of giving an idea for another article.

If 7,000 foreign students live in Belgrade and if we assume that each spends $100 on the average for rent and an equal amount for food, transportation, and other needs, the monthly total is $1.4 million. Do they exchange that money at a bank? I am almost sure not. Private arrangements therefore flourish on a large scale.

I know for sure that students from Arab countries receive money via our banks--not all, of course, but the total is several thousand dollars per individual. The banks pay this out in hard currency (such are the regulations, presumably). Such students are immediately free to exchange money in the black market on the street.

Not all foreign students are from well-to-do families, not all receive hard currency from their relatives. Many get by selling appliances, jeans, drugs (I assume), and who knows what else.

The number of places for Yugoslav students at our faculties is limited, not only by the obligation to demonstrate a certain level of knowledge at an entrance examination but also by enrollment quotas at various faculties. How, then, can there be space for 7,000 foreign students? Because foreigners buy an enrollment card for a substantial sum in hard currency without even being asked about their knowledge? I have heard that enrollment (I am not sure per semester or per year) costs roughly $1,500, varying from one faculty to another. Such is the cost of enrollment at the DIF (Physical Education Institute) or the Pedagogical Academy on National Front STreet. The story goes that barely 10 percent of the students in those establishments are Yugoslavs.

If we assume the average enrollment price to be $1,000, the faculties are collecting $7 million from 7,000 studnets every year. How are the faculties dividing up and using that money?

In my neighborhood, in a suburban settlement, there are quite a few foreign students, the most from Greece and Arab countries. I was curious as to how they are as learners, do they study, do they pass examinations? Believe me, many have not even started! The majority are attending or have finished a course in our language at the institute on Jovanova Street. They attend classes, or they don't. Some of them have passed one examination or another. Individuals do not hide the fact that they have purchased their passed exams. I almost have the impression that they live here because this is cheaper than living in their own countries, where they would not be able to dream of studying at an institution of higher learning, given their level of knowledge and secondary-school grades and probably expenses.

Aside from purchased passed exams, passes are probably given as gifts in some instances, presumably because of language difficulties and because of "they're not ours so who cares." Is it not dangerous to spread so many quasispecialists around the world? Isn't this selling the reputation of Belgrade University? Must we sell absolutely everything for miserable hard currency?

The view is widespread that foreign students pay rents to landlords in hard currency. By now, many landlords are tired of the whole business. As a rule, these young people are extremely careless in relation to hygiene and taking care of property. They also know a trick: one student moves in officially, and then many use the same room or apartment. On departure, landlords are stuck with substantial telephone bills. Many attempt to recover via the courts and police.

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CSO: 2800/316

PARTY DAILY CRITICIZES STUDENT 'VOLUNTEER' WORKERS

AU181425 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Jul 86 p 2

[Commentary by Frantisek Mucha: "For the Sake of Attendance?"]

[Text] Volunteer workers from the ranks of our youth are welcome at many construction sites suffering from a shortage of regular permanent staff. They usually come on the initiative of the youth union organization with the aim of fulfilling an adopted pledge--to voluntarily work a set number of hours. Let us assume that they really work the set hours. But is their work always of such value to society as might be inferred from the reports compiled for the supervising agencies?

I have one example at hand that ought to be given serious consideration. The Bratislava Castle Hill project has been declared a youth project. Youth union members from schools, factories, and institutions take turns there to work voluntary shifts at regular intervals. Some of them do their job honestly, but as far as the others are concerned, the builders of the Bratislava Staving firm would prefer not to see them around at all. For example, in April, 122 students of the Mathematics and Physics Department of the Bratislava Comenius University spent on an individual basis between 3 and 15 hours working at the site. Their earnings were in the range of between Kcs9-62. Some of them thus earned hourly wages of only Kcs3(!) Because they were paid by the job, let us have a look at the fulfillment of performance norms. It was between 23 and 48 percent (while the permanent staff fulfilled the norms 106.1 percent.) "Admirable" performance, indeed.

The money earned by the students was transferred by the enterprise to the Solidarity Fund (this was part of the students' pledge). Nominally they thus fulfilled what they had pledged. It is quite possible that they will even be lauded by higher youth union bodies. But what is the benefit of such work? Let us wish that during the summer work activity that is already underway at full swing there will be as few similar cases as possible.

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CSO: 2400/348 END